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GREEKS PLEAD LOAN PROMISE BE FULFILLED

Ahepa, Greek-American Society, Declares \$35,000,000 Still Due

CONVENTION CITES TURKISH METHODS

Would Make Foreign-Language Papers Potent Force in Americanizing Aliens

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 3.—Members of Ahepa, Greek-American educational, philanthropic, and patriotic organization, meeting here in the third annual national convention, have gone on record as demanding the payment of a \$35,000,000 loan which they declare is still due Greece of the \$50,000,000 loan promised that Nation by President Wilson in 1918. The purpose of the loan was for Greece to use the funds in continuing certain military maneuvers against Turkey in the Near East. This was done, but the loan never was completely paid, they explain. It is now the subject of serious discussion among diplomats and the public.

This national group, composed of leading Greek-Americans throughout the United States, also passed a resolution asserting that it does not disapprove newspapers and magazines published here in a foreign language. That they render an important public service in educating readers in American ideals, while they are learning how to speak English, was the sentiment.

This association may endow a university chair dedicated to increasing learning of ancient Greek culture. Methods of Turkish expelling Christians from the Golan district of Mosul were deplored in a resolution which also appealed to the American Government and people "to use all their moral influence to protect these unfortunate Christians from continued persecution." This resolution was written and introduced by George Demeter of Boston, past supreme president of Ahepa.

Balance on Loan

Establishment of a fund for philanthropic, charitable and educational use was announced. A movement was started to appoint a committee of the leading Greek-Americans of the United States "to serve as an official representative in North America of the Greek Government in considering aspects of international importance, involving the new Republic of the Balkans." Official recognition of the sentiment expressed by this committee will be sought, it was stated by Mr. Demeter.

Alexander D. Varkas of Boston, chairman of the resolutions committee, read the resolution, citing that the United States has not paid the remainder of the promised loan of \$50,000,000. It follows:

"Whereas, there has existed between the United States Government and the Republic of Greece an obligation whereby a certain sum of \$50,000,000 was granted to the latter to be used in its participation in the late world conflict, whereas the United States Government has since made only a partial payment of the agreement by payment of \$15,000,000 on account. The balance of \$35,000,000 has not yet been paid, and so be it hereby.

"Resolved, that this convention go on record as being in favor of the United States Government advancing the Republic of Greece the balance of said loan to the extent of \$35,000,000 in order that just and equitable observance of our Government may

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

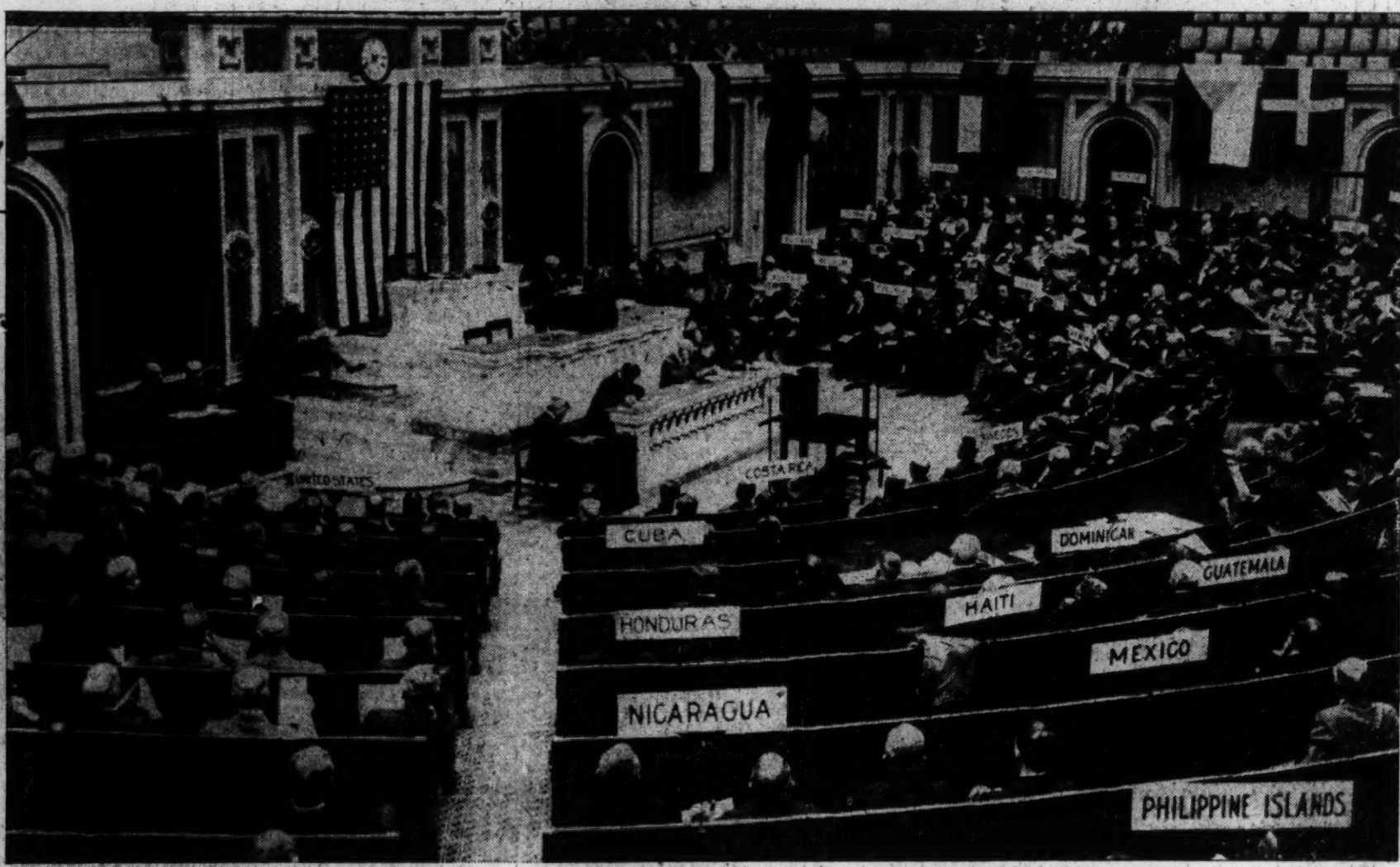
SOVIET TRADE WITH AMERICA INCREASING

MOSCOW, Oct. 3 (P).—Soviet Russia's trade with the United States during the last six months was several million dollars greater than for the whole year 1924, totaling \$58,773,736. Of this amount, only \$6,000,000 worth of goods was sent to America.

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American Secretary of State Addresses Delegates of Interparliamentary Union



Representatives of Almost Every Important Nation in the World Meet in Chamber of Representatives in Washington to Discuss Pressing World Problems.

Great Britain Is Opposed to Playing Role of Policeman

Mixed Feelings Are Expressed Over the Pact on Eve of Locarno Conference

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 3.—Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Minister, and other British delegates to the Locarno conference left here today and the British Nation noted the fact of their departure with somewhat mixed feelings. On the one hand there are many who feel that the conclusion of a security pact is a real guarantee for the future peace of Europe. On the other hand is an influential group which distrusts European commitments and thinks the country ought to devote attention to consolidating the British Empire.

In the middle is a great mass of public opinion which has not made up its mind one way or the other, and which waits to see what the conference brings forth. It is certain that no extensive commitments tending to make Great Britain the policeman of Europe would be acceptable to the country at large, but a more or less vague guarantee of the Rhineland frontier, which leaves Great Britain free to decide its future course of action on the merits of any particular crisis which might arise hereafter, would probably create little opposition, although some observers are adopting the attitude that if the guarantee means nothing it would be hypocritical to give it. It is a serious commitment it would be unwise to undertake it.

The official optimism that Mr. Chamberlain is to come back home in 10 days' time with a pact in his pocket is not shared outside. And even if it does, it is uncertain whether Parliament would accept it. In view of the possibility of the Liberals and the Labor Party declaring their intention of denouncing the pact should they assume office. Moreover, there is a strong section in the ranks of the Conservatives themselves, who are not anxious to undertake any commitment which is not acceptable to the Empire as a whole. The Dominions' opinion is understood to be more than lukewarm on the advisability of giving any guarantee regarding the Franco-German frontier, though it is prepared to consider renewing the guarantee for the inviolability of Belgium.

Germany and Russia Enter Into Trade Treaty Lasting for One Year

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Oct. 3.—The conference at Locarno will not be influenced by the discussions with Georgi Tchitcherine, Soviet Foreign Minister, the Reich Foreign Minister, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, told The Christian Science Monitor representative, in an interview shortly before his departure yesterday. Dr. Stresemann declared: "Germany goes to Locarno free and independent, bound neither to the west nor to the east." The words "free and independent" he spoke in English. Dr. Stresemann said that Austen Chamberlain's reply to Germany's memorandum on the question of war guilt had not been very agreeable, "but I could use it very well to defeat Mr. Tchitcherine's argument that Germany, together with England, was preparing for war against Soviet Russia," he added. One of the most important results of Mr. Tchitcherine's visit to Berlin is a commercial treaty between Germany and Soviet Russia, over which the two countries have fought for two years, will now be concluded. Herr von Komer, leader of the German commercial delegation is returning to the Russian capital to settle the last details and he has been empowered to sign the treaty at Moscow.

UNION IS SHOWN WAYS TO PEACE

Interparliamentarians Hear Notable Paper by Elihu Root

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Paths to peace were outlined from various points of view at this morning's session of the Interparliamentary Union.

One of the most notable contributions was the paper by Elihu Root, former Secretary of State, on the Codification of International Law, which was read by Theodore E. Burton (R.), Representative from Ohio.

Mr. Root related codification to the Permanent Court of International Justice as one of a group of institutions "which taken together, promise to facilitate the preservation of peace to a degree never before attained." These institutions he outlined as: "1. An automatic system providing for immediate general conference whenever serious irritation arises between nations, whether it be upon conflicts of policy or misunderstanding or resentment. "2. An established system providing for the determination, by a permanent and competent court, of questions of legal right arising between nations.

"3. An established system to facilitate and regulate arbitration, which will bring the opinion of impartial arbitrators, selected by the parties, to bear upon controverted questions not strictly or wholly justiciable in their nature.

"The first of these is supplied within the limits of its membership by the League of Nations. The second is supplied for the benefit of the whole world by the Permanent Court of International Justice. The third is supplied for the whole world by the continuing organization of the original Hague Court of Arbitration established by the first Hague conference in 1899."

These are not antagonistic to one another. Commenting on Mr. Root's paper, Mr. Burton said that some people asked whether codification is desirable and possible, answering both in the affirmative.

"The great changes which we gen-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Mighty Aircraft Carrier Is Launched at Fore River

Lexington, Navy's Newest Ship, Glides Into the Water as Mr. Wilbur Looks On

Precisely as the tide turned to the ebb, at 11:17 this morning Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson, wife of the assistant secretary of the Navy, pressed the button controlling the hydraulic triggers which released the sliding cradle in which the U. S. S. Lexington, monarch airplane carrier had rested, and the great ship slid soundlessly and majestically down the ways, her speed retarded by the first checking device of its kind ever to be used in launching a ship in the United States, her approach to the water flawless, her control so perfect that she was stopped without appreciable jar in the 200 feet which had been allotted her.

Lining the ways on either side were dense cheering crowds, thickly dotted with the decorated blue of naval uniforms. The Argentine battleship Rivadavia, anchored near the Lexington ways, was jammed to the crown's nest with sailors, officers and their friends. On the fringe of the ways, as the ship took the water, were the workmen, sledge hammers still in hand, watching in their grimy clothes and with eyes in which there flickered the light of triumph for a job well done, the perfect progress of this latest addition to the navy.

Had to Figure Closely
When it is considered that those in direct charge of the launching had to make accurate provision for a 40-foot drop of 27,000 tons within the space of 55 seconds, and that there was not a great deal of room in which to maneuver the gigantic undertaking, some indication of the emotions which surged over the launching experts at the approaching hour of the tide's turning may be obtained.

Some among the men who felt the drama of the hour most forcefully mingled unobtrusively in the crowds. H. E. Gould, outside superintendent of the shipyard, stood close by a handful of workmen, his face set in a grim smile, a yellow-handled umbrella crooked over his left arm and swinging unevenly, the only pendulum of his emotion. Behind the crowd straining forward in the press stood Prof. George Owen of the Massachusetts Institute of Tech-

nology. Professor Owen, it is said, has been largely responsible for the checking device which brought the great ship to a halt 200 feet from the ways, and as she slid, the ropes snapping like trifling ochre ribbons against her vermilion sides, each rope bringing her so many feet nearer the point at which it would be seen whether the great piles of chains affixed to the ship with thick wire cables would hold her, the lines about Professor Owen's mouth tightened, his eyes glittered, his figure grew a shade taller with the tension. That was all, except the relaxed grin when the Lexington stopped cleanly and the tugs took her.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

PLEA MADE TO BRITAIN NOT TO DESERT PLEDGE TO MOSUL CHRISTIANS

Archbishop of Canterbury, in Stirring Appeal to Prime Minister, Seeks Consideration for Populations on Irak Frontier

TURKS REPORTED TO BE MOBILIZING 75,000 TROOPS ON KURDISH BORDER

Official British View, Expressed by L. C. M. S. Amery, Is That Government Will Stand by Its Policy—Responsibility of Country Emphasized

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 3.—The British Government will stand firm upon the position it has taken regarding Mosul, according to a vigorous speech last night at Birmingham by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, L. C. M. S. Amery. The public restatement of official British attitude was preceded a few hours by a strong appeal by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, asking protection on behalf of the Christian world of Christians and other minorities oppressed and driven out by the Turks from their homes in Northern Irak.

The Times this morning says editorially: "The need for the moment is patience and the calm conviction that British hands are clean and the cause defended by Great Britain—in relation to the Kurds, Arabs and Assyrian and Chaldean Christians, whose cause the Archbishop of Canterbury strongly pleads—is one of justice and honor. As Mr. Amery pointed out last evening the only motive that might now provoke the Turks to any rash military adventure would be the impression, recklessly encouraged by certain journals in this country, that Great Britain would rather betray her honor than struggle by honorable means for what she believes to be the right."

Christians Terrorized
Mr. Amery said the policy he had defended at Geneva was the policy of the Baldwin Cabinet, the policy of every British Government which had dealt with this question. Mosul's surrender, he declared, would leave Iraq "with shrunken territories and reduced resources, face to face with an indefensible frontier. It would also mean abandoning the Christian inhabitants of the region in dispute, who knew what had happened to their coreligionists, not in some distant part of Turkey or many years ago, but during the last few weeks and months.

The Christian villages of the border district on the Turkish side had been terrorized and oppressed had, in the last few weeks, while the League of Nations was actually sitting, the Turkish troops had collected these miserable people, driven them from their homes, and marched them across the mountains where few were likely to survive the next few months.

Could Britain, he asked, contemplate abandoning these people to a foe they believed to be theirs, if their country were handed back to Turkish rule? In that matter Britain has a responsibility which the great mass of its people realized, even if it made little appeal to some of the plutocrats of the press.

Turks Mobilize Troops
Meanwhile, dispatches to the Daily Telegraph today tell of the Turkish mobilization of 75,000 troops on the Kurdish border and German activity in organizing arms and munition factories in Turkey.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in his appeal, declares that the view of "uninformed newspaper writers" who say Britain ought to sidestep its responsibility for Irak is not shared by Christian leaders who would feel a "sense of shame" were Britain to desert Christian brethren in the hour of need.

The Archbishop writes: "I realize acutely the number and variety of anxieties which must now be pressing upon you, and perhaps an apology is due to you for this letter. But if I keep the silence I should not be doing justice either to my own feelings or to the representations made to me by others with regard to the plight of our fellow Christians in Mesopotamia. It seems to me public opinion is largely failing to realize the virtual pledges of honor which are ours in regard to these unhappy people."

Where Emphasis Is Laid
"In the statements, arguments, and appeals which now find currency in the papers the main emphasis appears to be laid on questions of finance, questions of the virtual resources of the country, oil, or other—questions of military strategy. With none of these am I competent to deal. And a resumption of actual warfare becoming necessary would, of course, be repellent to myself and as far as I know all thoughtful men of good will.

"It lies outside my province to suggest or estimate modes of action which may be possible for Britain or the League. These considerations belong to your sphere, not mine. But I know myself to be the spokesman of thousands of Christian people, both in the Church of England and outside it, who regard it as impossible that we can honorably ignore or forget the story of what passed when we encountered the Christian peoples of that region to unite their forces with our own in the full assurance that they need have no fear that they would suffer in the end by so doing. All this is abundantly shown in the published report to the League and in contemporary papers which elucidate the narrative.

Christians Incur Hostility
"Those people have, of course, by accepting our encouragement that they should fight on our side incurred vehement hostility, and the risk of dire vengeance should the Turks be free to exercise it. I have myself, as you probably know, been for many years in close touch with the Christians of that whole region,

Appeals for Minorities
The Archbishop of Canterbury in Letter to Stanley Baldwin Has Called Attention to Serious Plight of Populations in Neighborhood of Mosul.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)



Left to Right: Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy; Rear Admiral William A. Moffat, Chief of Bureau of Aeronautics; Rear Admiral Louis R. de Staiger, Commandant of Boston Navy Yard.

Naval Officials View Launching

especially the Assyrian Church. It is unnecessary for me to remind you of the acute sense which those churches entertain of Great Britain's moral obligation, as regards its endeavor to protect them from the possibility of hideous, irreparable cruelty and wrong. I am now in close touch with Christian leaders who are trying to safeguard the interests of Assyrians and others, upon whose aid the regiments we enlisted from among them Great Britain relied during the war.

"Uninformed newspaper writers, and perhaps some politicians who are less uninformed, may talk freely to the effect that our proper policy is simply to rid ourselves of any responsibility for those distracted regions. They have their argument on economic grounds, and, of course, I am profoundly conscious of the complications of this question. I do not, however, feel justified in not assuring you how widespread, among earnest and thoughtful people of England and Scotland, would be the sense of shame were it to be announced that we meant simply to ignore the pledges which we practically gave and leave the Christian populations in a position, to say the least, of the gravest peril.

Church Leaders Behind Pledge

"It is with a full sense of the extraordinary difficulty of the situation that I desire to assure you of the strength of religious opinion which will be behind you if you are able to make it clear that whatever else happens we do not forget or ignore the religious obligations which we have assumed. Though no formal resolutions have, as far as I know, been passed upon the subject in religious gatherings, I am able to state that I have assurance of the concurrence of responsible church leaders in England and Scotland in thus putting before you a consideration which, I am quite sure, you are not likely to be little or neglect."

The Prime Minister, replying, says the Archbishop may rest assured that the Government will not lose sight of this important aspect of the problem. The Christians in the Mosul area—the section of Iraq which the publicists alluded to by the Archbishop—are ready to surrender—in said to number about 61,000, in a total population of 800,000.

Deportations Go On

According to the report of the Mosul commission, about 25,000 of these are Assyrian refugees mostly from north of the "Brussels line"—the temporary frontier dividing Turkey and Iraq.

The Archbishop evidently believes that if Mosul goes to Turkey, these Christians will suffer the fate meted out to their coreligionists across the Brussels line, who have been decimated in war, massacre, deportation and famine in the last 10 years, and who, according to recent statements by the British delegation to the League, are again suffering deportation at the hands of the Turks.

Besides the refugees under British protection, there are understood to be 30,000 Assyrian refugees in Russia, who belong to the region just north of the temporary frontier between Turkey and Iraq and who will not return home, owing to the fear of Turkish vengeance.

METHODIST UNITY VOTES

OWENSBORO, Ky., Oct. 2 (Special).—The Louisville conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has voted a majority in favor of unification of the northern and southern branches of the churches, 132 to 72. But the affirmative votes falling four short of the required two-thirds, the approval of the conference is withheld.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theater—The Jeffersons, 8:15. Holles—George M. Cohan in "American Born," 8:15. Majestic—"Rose-Marie," 8. Keith—Vaudeville. New Park—"The Show-Off," 8:15. Shubert—"The Prince of the City," 8:15. Playhouse—Phantom. Fenway—"Not So Long Ago." Tremont Temple—"The Iron Horse," 8:15, 8:45.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Ethical Society meeting, Twentieth Century Club Hall, 11. Meetings of the Boston School Committee, Administration building, 15 Beacon Street, 8:30.

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FRENCH FEELING MIXED ON DEBTS

Relief and Disappointment
Predominant Factors Over
Mission's Failure

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 3.—Comment here on the outcome of the Washington negotiations continues violently mixed. On the whole a large section of the press frankly rejoices that Joseph Caillaux failed, because it was thought that he was making too great concessions. Another section is grieved. France is oscillating between relief and disappointment. There is extraordinary attention given to the Dumay incident and he is considered to have brought about the breakdown of the negotiations. But Quotidian treats the allegations against its director as a calumny. A curious point is that Quotidian is definitely hostile to the Painlevé-Caillaux Cabinet, and therefore it is singular that M. Dumay was chosen as M. Caillaux's spokesman. It is doubtful whether France will ratify the proposed temporary arrangements. What is hoped is that, after this deadlock there will be a complete consideration of the problem of international debts, and that long before the five years have passed there will be a better appreciation of many aspects of the matter which are now ignored.

Currency Depreciated

French currency immediately depreciated, reflecting the surprise generally felt, but it is hoped it will not sink lower, for after all, the situation has not changed for the worse. On the contrary, though success has not crowned their efforts, those efforts have established a French desire for a reasonable settlement, and indicate the certainty of renewed attempts, when the present experience will stand both France and America in good stead.

Possibly the discussions will be resumed within six months. In the meantime, it is being asked what effect will there be on the contingent agreement made between Winston Churchill and M. Caillaux. It was stipulated that the agreement was dependent on France's receiving similar treatment from the United States. France's failure to fund its debt in America creates a peculiar situation. If the Franco-British settlement is now ratified, the debt in America obviously must disappear.

Suspension Is Possible

On the other hand it is possible for France to decide to entirely suspend the arrangements with England until arrangements are concluded with America.

The British would protest strongly and it is already anticipated that a conference between Mr. Churchill and M. Caillaux will be held immediately after the return of the latter from America. It is suggested in some quarters that new proposals

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday, probably with showers late Sunday afternoon or night; moderate shifting winds becoming northeast and north Sunday.

Southern New England: Fair and somewhat cool tonight; increasing cloudiness with showers in afternoon or night; moderate to fresh shifting winds becoming northeast and east Sunday.

Northern New England: Generally fair and cool tonight; increasing cloudiness; moderate to fresh southerly winds becoming northeast and north Sunday.

Official Temperatures

Albany	40	Montreal	32
Atlantic City	66	Memphis	70
Boston	61	Nantucket	63
Buffalo	56	New Orleans	78
Charleston	72	New York	62
Chicago	62	Philadelphia	62
Denver	52	Pittsburgh	62
Des Moines	62	Portland, Me.	54
El Paso	59	Portland, Ore.	48
Galveston	78	San Francisco	56
Hatteras	74	St. Louis	66
Helena	62	St. Paul	46
Jacksonville	74	Seattle	52
Kansas City	72	Tampa	72
Los Angeles	64	Washington	62

High Tides at Boston

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DEMOCRATS HOPE TO MERGE SUPPORT ON ONE CANDIDATE

Leaders Seek Compromise Lest Republican Minority Capitalize on Majority's Scattered Votes—Partisan-ship Increases Despite Charter

Efforts of the Boston Democratic

party to eliminate several of the candidates for the majority who are in the contest openly and avowedly as Democrats, despite the fact that Boston's municipal elections are non-partisan under the charter, is the one feature in the situation today.

So far, these efforts have proved fruitless, and the Democratic field is divided among some 10 men who are appealing to the nearly 230,000 registered voters.

At the same time, there are three outstanding candidates who have already been affiliated with the Republican Party. If the Republicans should cast 65,000 votes in the election of Nov. 2 they would vote every man and woman who is registered in this city as a Republican. That situation, of course, is one which will not be realized. The difference between an outside 65,000 votes and the 230,000 citizens who will probably be registered in time to vote on Nov. 2, determines the bulk of the Democratic vote.

Party Division

There may be, of the 65,000 often credited to the Republican Party in Boston, a dominant potential Democrat, some 20,000 to 30,000 voters who are little bound by partisan considerations, especially in municipal affairs when the lines are not drawn sharply.

It is a proportion, and a considerable proportion at that, of the 20,000 to 30,000 so-called independents, that any Republican candidate must draw from heavily to have a good contesting probability of success on Nov. 2.

This is the situation today which confronts the Republicans. The Democrats must have withdrawals from their list of candidates else a strong Republican stands more than an even opportunity of success on election day in November.

The rumors are thick and fast that Martin M. Lomasney of Ward 3, formerly a dominant potential Democrat in Charlestown, but especially the North and West Ends of Boston, is seeking to have an agreement reached whereby certain of the Democratic candidates withdraw and the party chiefs choose upon some Democrat who would thereby have a strong lead in the contest.

Mayor Curley still insists determinedly that he is throwing all of his political deliverable strength to Theodore A. Glynn, the commissioner of Boston, who, it is admitted at the Election Department in City Hall, has nomination petitions checked off showing that the commissioner has 3300 names on the petitions which have stood the test of examination for registration and legality. The commissioners, however, not officially certified any nomination papers and will not do so until next week.

It is said that next week they will

CO-OPERATIVE BANK LEAGUE TO CONVENE

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Oct. 3 (Special).—Members of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League will hold their thirty-seventh annual convention at the New Ocean House here on Oct. 7, 8, and 9. Roy D. Hovey, federal commissioner of banks, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, and Ernest A. Hale, an officer of the United States League of Co-operative Banks, will be among the speakers.

To open discussion, the committee in charge announces that several specific questions will be discussed, among them: Whether the amount of matured shares be limited to a percent of the total liabilities, or that they be protected by a larger liquid reserve; that the secretary's office act as a clearing house for surplus funds; whether a bill should be filed with the next Legislature allowing co-operative banks to elect as many officers as they desire, instead of being restricted to one assistant treasurer, as at present; whether the loan limit should be increased from \$8000 to \$12,000.

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WILL DEDICATE NEW O. E. S. HOME

Ceremony by Grand Officers of State and Parade at Orange Arranged

The Eastern Star Home at Orange, Mass., will be dedicated on Monday, Oct. 12. There will be a parade of the members of the Order of the Eastern Star, preceded by an escort of the Masons of Orange. Aleppo Drum Corps of Boston of 100 pieces will march in the parade and furnish music at the dedication.

It is expected that most of the 200 chapters in the State will be represented in the parade. Some of the chapters have prepared costumes especially for the parade.

The parade will start at 1:30 p. m., and will be reviewed by Mrs. Annie L. Woodman, Grand Master; J. Brinton Bailey, Grand Patron; other grand officers, past grand officers of the Order of the Eastern Star of Massachusetts and invited guests.

After the parade the dedication ceremony will take place from the steps of the home. The grand officers of the order will take part in the dedication ceremony.

The home is to be used for the care of the needy and infirm members of the order. It will be open about Nov. 15. The building was formerly the home of John W. Wheeler. The foyer will be furnished by the White Shrine of Jerusalem, the living room will be furnished by Adelphi Chapter of Springfield, the library by the Boston Eastern Star Women's Club, the office by Glendale Chapter of Everett. The bedrooms will be furnished by other chapters in the State.

UNION IS SHOWN WAYS TO PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

eralize under the term 'Progress of the world,' the painful lessons of the Great War, and the rapid development of new problems, all alike demand codification, he asserted. "It is a most praiseworthy aspiration to establish international law, which may govern the conduct of nations in the same manner in which municipal law seeks to govern the conduct of individuals.

"The burning question for the future is—shall there be a reign of law or a reign of force? Civilization demands, and if civilization is to survive, there must be a reign of law.

"The way to codification is to codify," he added. The achievements of the American Institute of International Law were pointed to. The report which has been transmitted to the American republics contains the following notable declaration as a part of proposed codification of laws of peace: for no territory except our own; for no sovereignty except the sovereignty over ourselves. We deem the independence and equal rights of the smallest and weakest member of the family of nations entitled to as much respect as those of the greatest empire, and we deem the observance of that respect the chief guarantee of the weak against the oppression of the strong.

"We neither claim nor desire any rights, or privileges, or powers that we do not freely concede to every American republic. We wish to increase our prosperity, to expand our trade, to grow in wealth, in wisdom and in spirit, but our conception of the true way to accomplish this is not to pull down others and profit by their ruin, but to help all friends to a common prosperity and a common growth, that we may all become greater and stronger together."

Other Candidates

He has been a councilman, a state Representative, a state Senator, chairman of the Boston Transit Commission and, latterly and but within two months, collector of internal revenue, would not be in position to tell the electors face to face just what he thinks Boston needs in efficient, careful government.

Alonso B. Cook, State Auditor, a candidate for the Mayoralty who had been elected Auditor for several terms as a Republican, is making a very quiet campaign; yet such campaigns have in the past returned him to the place he now holds. In the state campaigns Mr. Cook has dwelt upon his record as Auditor to the voters from one end of the State to the other. So far he has made few personal statements, and his friends have been placing his name before the voters in carefully prepared pamphlets. It is not thought he will make a public speaking contest.

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Women's Coats

(Fourth Floor)

Fall and Winter Fashions are notable for richness of fabrics and colors. Coats shown in the accepted materials and furs; correct in styles, notable for quality and fine workmanship.

Coats of most serviceable fabrics in the newest tweeds and soft woollens, \$49.50 to \$65

Several styles that are roomy and comfortable with slightly rippled flares; fur collars in harmony with the cloth colors\$95

Coats with fur collars and cuffs, made of needlepoint and suede finished fabrics, trimmed with beaver, gray and blended squirrel, fitch and fox.....\$125 to \$175

Individual Coats of Kashmir Imperial, Linton's imported woollens, and Bokara broad-tail cloth. Prices range.....\$195 to \$295

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WOOL JERSEY Dresses are suggested for sports wear in the new autumn mixtures, \$29.50

Smartly tailored Twill Dresses of slender lines, in black and navy, desirable for street wear.....\$45 and \$55

Crepe Satin and Frost Crepe Dresses, in black, navy and the prevailing tones of gray, tan and queenbird. Many are blended with lighter color combinations\$49.50 to \$59.50

Smart individual models for formal and informal occasions, in Frost Crepes, Satins and Georgettes, all in correct fashion, \$75 to \$95

Evening Gowns of beaded Georgette, gold lace over crepe, chiffon velvet and lace and metal laces. Prices range.....\$55 to \$235

R. H. STEARNS CO.

BOSTON

Smart Natural Muskrat 30-inch Coat, with Chestnut Fox, \$175

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

WILL DEDICATE NEW O. E. S. HOME

Ceremony by Grand Officers of State and Parade at Orange Arranged

The Eastern Star Home at Orange, Mass., will be dedicated on Monday, Oct. 12. There will be a parade of the members of the Order of the Eastern Star, preceded by an escort of the Masons of Orange. Aleppo Drum Corps of Boston of 100 pieces will march in the parade and furnish music at the dedication.

It is expected that most of the 200 chapters in the State will be represented in the parade. Some of the chapters have prepared costumes especially for the parade.

The parade will start at 1:30 p. m., and will be reviewed by Mrs. Annie L. Woodman, Grand Master; J. Brinton Bailey, Grand Patron; other grand officers, past grand officers of the Order of the Eastern Star of Massachusetts and invited guests.

After the parade the dedication ceremony will take place from the steps of the home. The grand officers of the order will take part in the dedication ceremony.

The home is to be used for the care of the needy and infirm members of the order. It will be open about Nov. 15. The building was formerly the home of John W. Wheeler. The foyer will be furnished by the White Shrine of Jerusalem, the living room will be furnished by Adelphi Chapter of Springfield, the library by the Boston Eastern Star Women's Club, the office by Glendale Chapter of Everett. The bedrooms will be furnished by other chapters in the State.

UNION IS SHOWN WAYS TO PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

eralize under the term 'Progress of the world,' the painful lessons of the Great War, and the rapid development of new problems, all alike demand codification, he asserted. "It is a most praiseworthy aspiration to establish international law, which may govern the conduct of nations in the same manner in which municipal law seeks to govern the conduct of individuals.

"The burning question for the future is—shall there be a reign of law or a reign of force? Civilization demands, and if civilization is to survive, there must be a reign of law.

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Carl Lindhagen, one of the Swedish delegates, had offered a motion asking the Council to take favorable action in a pro-League speech. The Council, American members of which are W. B. McKinley (R.), Senator from Illinois, and Theodore E. Burton (R.), Representative from Ohio, refused such action, the desire of the American delegates being to keep the League of Nations from becoming an issue during the sessions of the Union in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (P).—Sir Robert Horne, former Chancellor of the Exchequer and member of the British delegation to the Interparliamentary Union's Conference here, issued a statement strongly commending the action taken by F. B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, in preventing the entry into the United States of S. Saklatvala.

Sir Robert's statement was issued after Ben Riley, Labor member of the British Parliament and delegate to the conference, declared that it was unfortunate that a "fellow member" of the Union had been prevented from attending the conference.

ALIENS OF 15 NATIONS ASK NATURALIZATION

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 2 (Special).—More than 160 aliens will ask for final papers here at the October term of the naturalization court. Ellis J. Staley, Supreme Court justice, presiding. Italy heads the list, with 57 applicants; Great Britain comes next, with 28, while third place goes to Austria, with 19. Other countries represented are Poland, Russia, Germany, Holland, Greece, Turkey, Latvia, Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Lithuania and Denmark.

CRUDE OIL OUTPUT LOWER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Bureau of Mines reports the domestic crude oil output in August totaled 65,749,000 barrels, a daily average of 2,185,433, compared with 67,118,000, a daily average of 2,171,548, in July. Imports were 4,045,000 barrels, compared with 4,243,000 in July. Exports in August were 1,464,000, compared with 1,322,000 in July.

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CALLS AIRCRAFT
PEACE AGENCYMr. Wilbur Says Navy Is
Developing Service Chiefly
for Industry

The United States Navy is seeking to develop aircraft as a progressive peace time commercial activity, as well as a military implement, according to Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, who was in Boston this morning to attend the launching of the U. S. S. Lexington, aircraft carrier, at the Fore River shipyard.

With Mr. Wilbur when he arrived at Back Bay Station from Washington were Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics; Rear Admiral J. D. Buerer, chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and an aide, Capt. W. B. Gherardi. The party was met officially by Rear Admiral Louis R. de Steiguer, commander of the Charlestown Navy Yard, his aides, and representatives of the Fore River shipyard in Quincy, where the launching was held.

Navy officials were in a hurry very much of a hurry—because tidal conditions in the Fore River were critical, and the launching of so large a ship is regarded as a serious engineering feat.

Haste, however, did not prevent Mr. Wilbur from stopping and pointing out that the impelling desire of the Navy Department is to assist aviation's development in a non-military way.

Circumstances have forced a large part of the development of the industry into the hands of the navy, he said, and hence the responsibility rests there to co-operate in the growth of a valuable peace-time force.

That aviation is essentially a peace-time activity with many uses for purposes of national defense, but even greater non-military ones, was affirmed by the Secretary and Rear Admiral Moffett.

As the automobile industry has grown, so should aviation develop into a great national convenience, a part of everyday economic life, it was pointed out. People are beginning to look forward to the day when aircraft will be as useful and practicable as automobiles are now, and they are interested in the efforts which are being made to promote the industry.

The naval party paused in Boston only long enough for breakfast at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, but in the very brief time that was available the Secretary was particularly careful to point out that his department desires to work in a forward-looking, constructive way, with the permanent growth of the aviation industry always in mind.

TO LECTURE ON METAL ARTS

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Dr. Bashford Dean, curator of arms and armor at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, has been appointed professor of

World News in Brief

San Francisco (AP)—Thirty-seven minutes after a photograph of a theoretical "enemy" attack on Fort Leavenworth, Kan., was taken, a print of the picture was turned over to army officers in San Francisco. The barracks of Fort Leavenworth were shown clearly in the photograph.

Buenos Aires (AP)—A dispatch to La Nación from La Paz, Bolivia, says that railway communication between La Paz and Antofagasta, Chile, and La Paz and Arica, Chile, is interrupted owing to political events in Chile. The correspondent says he obtained his information from officials of the Antofagasta and Bolivian Railway Company.

Washington (AP)—A record increase in gasoline production for August was reported by the Bureau of Mines despite a slight reduction of crude petroleum. The month's petroleum output for the United States was estimated at 66,769,000 barrels, approximately 1 per cent less than July, and the gasoline production was placed at \$3,682,000 gallons, 4.10 per cent more than during July and 29 per cent more than August, 1924.

Washington (AP)—President Coolidge is interested in a proposal to erect in Washington a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt, but he has not decided what form it should take or where it should be placed. It has been suggested that the memorial be erected between the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial, but the President, recalling that Mr. Roosevelt greatly enjoyed tramping with his children through Rock Creek Park, feels that a good location could be found somewhere in the park. He is awaiting the recommendations of the Fine Arts Commission.

Washington (AP)—Rob Roy, White House collie, has a new playmate—a white collie pup who came from Oshkosh (Wis.) kennels. The crate in which the puppy—"Gyp"—arrived at the executive mansion was placarded with this appeal to trainmen: "Please feed me and keep me clean. I'm on my way to the White House. Wouldn't you want to look nice, too?"

Tokyo (AP)—After several years' investigation, Juel Sugaw, a natural scientist of the Industrial Experimental Station of Osaka, is reported to have invented a black glass of a special kind which is expected to prove of great military value. It is said the black glass is opaque to all but ultra-violet rays and, by its use, battle formations or the movements of an enemy can be easily photographed in darkness without detection. Moving pictures, it is claimed, can also be taken in the dark by the use of the black glass. Experiments with the new glass made recently in the presence of Rear Admiral Muto are said to have proved a complete success.

Mexico City (AP)—Foreign business interests have interpreted a policy of "watchful waiting," pending the congressional outcome of the proposal of President Calles for legislation regulating foreign ownership of land having mineral and water properties.

Tokyo (AP)—The radio interest has grown to such an extent in Japan that some of the middle school authorities in Tokyo have issued orders that students shall not "listen in" during certain hours of the evening, but shall devote these hours to their studies. The school heads found upon investigation that the youngsters were neglecting their school work in the evening to listen to the radio.

fine arts at New York University, according to an announcement by Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown. Dr. Dean will give an advanced course of 30 lectures on the arts of metal. Collections of armor at the Metropolitan Museum, the American Numismatic Society and the American Museum of Natural History will be available to those who take this course.

CAPTURE OF AJDIR
ENCOURAGES FRENCH

No Time to Be Lost in Following Up Advance

FEZ, French Morocco, Oct. 3 (AP)—Heartened by the news of the Spanish capture of Ajdir, the French are redoubling their efforts in preparing for their next moves so that no time may be lost in following up the Spanish success on the French side. Communication has now been fully established with the positions captured by the French this week in the Kifane area and stores are being rushed up to establish supply bases for a further advance.

TANGIER, Morocco, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Rifians are continuing to shell Tetuan, Spanish general headquarters, intermittently, but only a few casualties have been reported. The Spanish consul was slightly wounded.

MADRID, Oct. 3 (AP)—Apparently the Spaniards have cleared the Ajdir sector of rebel tribesmen. The mid-night official communication said there was nothing new to report in the zone of hostilities. It was added that, after capturing Ajdir, which had been the headquarters of Abdel-Krim, the Rifian War Lord, native and regular troops made a minute inspection of the Ajdir region to the Guis Rivier. They failed to find any enemy forces.

The Spaniards, without resistance, have established a position on Rocosa Mountain.

COAST UNIVERSITY
HAS NEW BUILDINGS

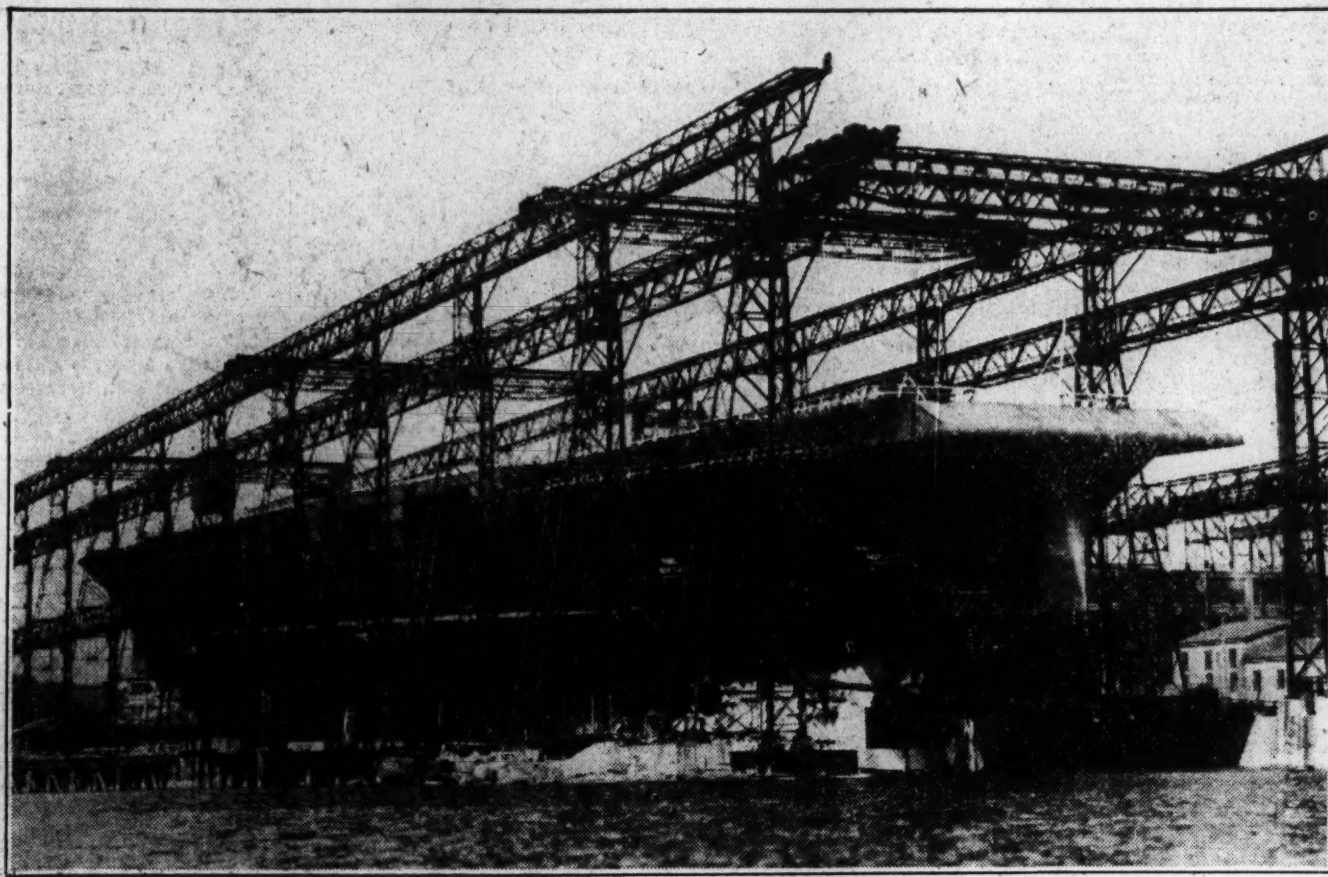
VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 23 (Special Correspondence)—With a record attendance of 1500 students the University of British Columbia opened this week in the new buildings at Point Grey. The official opening and dedication of the new university will not take place until the middle of October. The library staff has completed its work of checking over the 55,000 volumes under their charge.

Members of the University Players' Club have been unanimous in their praise of the new auditorium and have undertaken to shoulder the greater part of the expense of outfitting the stage, which will be available for dramatic productions.

HIGHWAY IMPROVED

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29 (Staff Correspondence). The Redwood Highway, linking California and Oregon by way of the coast, has been made an all-year road by improvements made this summer. It is announced. A few stretches may still be motorist some difficulties during the heaviest rains, but all points have received attention of paving crew and grader.

New Airplane Carrier Takes to Water



The Lexington, Launched at Fore River Shipyard.

MIGHTY AIRCRAFT CARRIER
TAKES WAVES AT FORE RIVER

(Continued from Page 1)

The cruiser into an airplane carrier marks the modification of an act of the United States' naval program, due to the decision reached at the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments. The other U. S. S. Saratoga, was launched in the spring at Camden, N. J. Had the two been completed to serve as battle cruisers, as was originally intended they would have been classed as the mightiest men of war in the United States Navy.

The Lexington, then becomes literally a floating "flying" field. More over it will also be a floating electric generating plant and, in length will class with the Saratoga which is the longest vessel in the world. Some indication as to the facility of its generating plant is to be had from the fact that it could produce sufficient electric current to light and otherwise supply the demand for electricity of the city of Boston.

It is estimated that the ship will be able to cross the Atlantic in approximately four days, maintaining an average speed of close to 40 miles an hour.

There have been other vessels in the navy to bear the name "Lexington." The first was a brig of 16 guns, purchased and outfitted at Philadelphia under authority of an act of the Continental Congress, dated Oct. 13, 1775. She was named to commemorate the first battle of the Revolutionary War, and is said to have been the first Continental vessel ready for sea. She was prevented by ice from leaving the river until March, 1776. On April 6, 1776, commanded by Capt. John Barry, she captured the armed sloop Edward, tender to H. B. M. S. Liverpool, and in August of the same year captured several other British vessels.

The second vessel named Lexington was a sloop of war, 691 tons, carrying 13 guns, built at the navy yard, New York in 1825. She cruised on special service from Labrador to Trinidad in 1827. In 1844 she was converted into a store ship. In the Mexican War, 1846 to 1848, she was used for transport duty and blockade.

Then there was a third Lexington, a sidewheel, iron-clad steamer of 500 tons, carrying seven guns, built at Pittsburgh in 1860. She was purchased by the army and transferred to the navy in June, 1861. She rendered valuable service in the Civil War, took prominent part in engagements of the western flotilla, and was sold in August, 1865.

The new Lexington would astound the men who sailed on predecessors bearing her name. She has a square bow and stern, due to the demands for a suitable taking off deck for airplanes, while the smokestack and bridge, moved over against the starboard rail, give the vessel a top-sided appearance. Her cruising weight will be 38,000 tons; she is 888 feet over all and 106 in breadth.

Three hours after the launching the Lexington was towed to a pier in the shipyards by a dozen tugs and there she will remain for a year or more while her machinery is installed and her inner structure completed.

MANITOBA REDUCES
INTEREST ON LOANS

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 29 (Special Correspondence)—The Manitoba Farm Loans Association, a leading organization operated by the provincial government, has reduced the interest rate on loans by half of 1 per cent, according to an announcement made by the Premier, John Bracken. The former rate was 7 per cent, and future loans will be made at 6½ per cent.

The provincial government, as another phase of its financial policy, also operates a provincial savings office, which receives deposits from the public, paying interest at 4 per cent. A large portion of the money thus received is given out in farm loans, through the Manitoba Farm Loans Association.

CANADIANS AID LEAGUE

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 29 (Special Correspondence)—Appealing for greater interest in the League of Nations and its aims, on the part of the general public, Sir George Foster, president of the League of Nations Society of Canada, addressed a Winnipeg audience. Sir George is making a tour of Canada, canvassing for a fund of \$50,000 in life memberships in the Canadian society. A membership of 100,000 is the goal Sir George has set for the league society.

Home of Quality

Lunches and Ice Cream

Service at all hours

CATERING-CONFECTIONERY

C. C. WHITTEMORE

1084 Boylston Street Boston

CHILEAN CABINET
IS REORGANIZED

Executive Power Turned Over to Defeated Candidate

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 3 (AP)—A new cabinet, made necessary by the resignation of President Arturo Alessandri, who has just given up his office after turning over the executive powers to Luis Barros Borgoño, has taken the oath of office. The personnel of the new ministry follows: Gen. Manuel Veliz, Minister of the Interior; Maj. Oscar Fenner, Justice; Guillermo Edwards-Matte, finance; Col. Carlos Ibanez, war; Admiral Braulio Bahamondes, navy; Naval Commander Alejandro Garcia-Castellano, public works; Dr. Jose Salas, hygiene; Luis Correa Vergara, Agriculture.

Jorge Matte Jorjmar will retain provisionally the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, but it is believed Ernesto Barros Jara ultimately will receive the portfolio.

The general situation in Chile is quiet.

GREAT LAKES TRANSIT

Announcement is made by James Carey Evans, president of the Great Lakes Transit Corporation, of the appointment of John F. Condon as general passenger agent of the Great Lakes Transit corporation for the last nine years and has done much toward the development of increased passenger traffic on the Great Lakes.

YOUTH IN POLITICS,
PLEA FOR BUSINESS

John Hays Hammond Outlines Their Civic Obligations

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass., Oct. 3 (Special)—A review of the events of the Twelfth Annual Business Conference, which has been in session here for two weeks and an address by John Hays Hammond on "Fundamentals of a Successful Career," constituted the program of the last session today.

After expressing confidence in present-day youth, Mr. Hammond pointed out with especial emphasis the civic obligations of all young men, and concluded:

"There is, fortunately, a growing realization on the part of the public of the fact that business prosperity depends fundamentally upon the political conditions of the country. Therefore, from the point of view of enlightened self-interest, young men, as opportunity presents, should participate in the political affairs of the community in which they live."

REJECTS DE BEERS PROPOSAL
LONDON, Oct. 3.—The British Government has rejected De Beers proposal to finance a railroad in British Guiana, made through the parent company and Eagle Star Dominion companies, believed De Beers wanted to get control of diamond fields, similar to Angola.

R.H. White Co.

BOSTON

Mail Orders Filled. Boston 8 Telephone Orders Filled. Beach 3100

The New Fall Shipments Arrive from France

"White Star Brand"
Gloves

"White Star Brand," the safeguard of women who wish to be sure always of the same good quality, fit and wearing properties. Made from the best skins by the most skillful workers in Grenoble, where the finest kid gloves in the world are made. The best new styles, personally selected by our glove chief on his last buying trip on the Continent.

2-Clasp Overseam Kid Gloves, black, brown, gray, heaver \$2.50 pr.
2-Clasp PK sewn Kid Gloves, black \$3.00 pr.
Fancy Edge 1-Clasp Kid Gloves \$1.95 pr.
Fancy Cuff French Suede Gloves \$1.95 pr.
Fancy Cuff Overseam Kid Gloves \$2.50 pr.

Gray, brown and black with white.

A Special Sale of 2-Clasp
Overseam Kid Gloves, Black
and Brown \$1.95
Pr.

Street Floor

Mail Orders Filled

Paine's

FURNITURE BUYER'S
BULLETIN OF OPPORTUNITIES

WHATEVER your furniture requirements, Paine variety can supply them and Paine specialist-values mean worth-while savings always. Suggested below are a few of many seasonable opportunities inviting inspection NOW.

CUBAN Mahogany Chairs, fabric-seated. Suitable for dining bedroom, hall or desk use. Paine value, each, \$15.

7-PIECE Bedroom Suite, consisting of twin beds, bureau, chiffonier, toilet mirror, dressing table and night stand, in gray, ivory or walnut, \$210. Pieces sold separately.

BREAKFAST Room Suites, 9 pieces, all painted and decorated in Paine shops on premises. Light green with black stripings and flowers. Also in other colors. Special value. Now \$295.

WOOD Boxes, covered with hammered brass. A Paris importation. Decidedly new. Various sizes. Some \$55. Many other unique importations such as oak stools, benches, to add an exotic touch to the home.

WINDSOR Chairs, 137 varieties when last counted. More coming in every day. Many reproduced from rare antiques. Suitable for any room and every chair purpose. Ideal gift for home beginners. Special value in side chair, finished to resemble mahogany, \$8.75.

STUDY Furniture, an entire floor devoted to desks, leather covered chairs, bookcases, study tables, secretaries, and other pieces for study or library. A popular favorite is the 36-inch mahogany Gov. Winthrop desk featured at \$78.

9085 Yards Cretonnes in superb autumn colorings, exceptional offering from 50c to \$1.25 yard. Finest selection drapery fabrics this store ever showed. Suitable for making up at home.

LOT of Heriz Hearth Rugs. Handsome designs. Original colors. Sizes 3 by 4½, \$37.50. Other equal values in larger size rugs.

GIFTS for Autumn Brides: Wide selection Chinese lacquer pieces; unusual small items within the average gift outlay. Tea wagons, effective as breakfast tables, card tables, end tables, to serve evening refreshments on or display a fine tea-set. Also magazine racks, tip top tables, butterfly tables, gatelegs.

THIS store is full of new things—all at the moderate prices for which Paine's is becoming increasingly famous. Variety, values and knowledge of dependable goods are drawing an ever-widening patronage.

SALON of Lamps features distinguished bridge, floor and table lamps. Newest ideas in shades. Swiss music boxes for gifts—an innovation.

SUNROOM Furniture, painted reed and willow, cushioned in dashing cretonnes, achieve interiors of daring originality. Suites and single pieces in surprising color combinations.

SINGLE Pieces for Bedrooms that are rare values. Discontinued lines priced low to close out. Walnut bureau combined with other wood developed in two tones with floral decorations, now \$98. Vanity to match, \$85. Chair to match, \$13.50. Mahogany (combined with other wood) full-size bed, special purchase, \$29.50.

CRETONNE - Covered Chairs, an enlivening feature for bedrooms, living rooms or enclosed porches. All hair filled, seat cushions floss filled. Made in Paine shops on premises. Prices range around \$45 and up, according to style, and covering. Material can be selected in Drapery Section and chairs covered to order if preferred.

PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY

RUGS

81 ARLINGTON STREET, BOSTON

LAMPS

VACCINATION LAW ATTACKED

Children Denied Schooling,
New Hampshire Man
Petitions Court

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 3 (Special).—A test case against the validity of the new Hampshire law which requires that pupils in the public schools shall be vaccinated has been raised in the courts of Stratford County. Dr. George J. Barber has applied for an injunction to restrain the school board of the city of Rochester from again refusing to allow his two children to attend school because they have not been vaccinated. The members against whom the injunction is sought are Florence Dame, Dorothy Blaisdell, Jane Keir, and Lida Varney and there is also named in the action, William H. Rucker, superintendent of schools. The complainant claims that his children have been refused admission to the schools contrary to the common law rights of parents under the state constitution.

An effort was made to abolish compulsory vaccination by act of the Legislature but after a bill to that effect had passed the House of Representatives, it was defeated in the State Senate.

Many attempts have been made to question the validity of the new Hampshire law during the past six or seven years, but this is the first occasion in which a protest has actually come before the court.

Counsel for Dr. Barber, who is a practicing chiropractor in Rochester, said that the first step is to secure a temporary injunction against the school authorities, after which the motion will be pressed, through the presentation of evidence, in favor of a permanent injunction against further interference with his children on account of their non-vaccination.

Dr. Barber's daughters, Helen and Nan, presented themselves in the public schools at the opening of the fall term. The teachers, acting, it is alleged, upon instructions from the superintendent of schools, sent them home with the decision that they should be vaccinated before registering in the schools. They have been since denied admission to the schools.

The petitioner in this test case claims that the constitution of the state guarantees to all citizens full control over their personal affairs and those of their minor children and that the Legislature has no authority to pass a law compelling the vaccination of children as a prerequisite to attendance at the public schools.

Sargent Exhibit in

Boston in November

A memorial exhibition of paintings, drawings and water colors of John Singer Sargent will be opened at the Museum of Fine Arts, Nov. 2, on which date also will be unveiled the 12 mural paintings and six relief decorations by Sargent, which comprise the last of his work for the museum that had been arranged for before his death. The exhibition will contain many of Sargent's works owned by the museum, supplemented by a considerable number of loans from private owners. It is expected that the eight bought at the London auction will be included.

Four of the new mural paintings are over the library entrance, six in the two corridors leading to the library, and the largest two in the barrel vaulting over the staircase. As with the decorations in the rotunda, Mr. Sargent found it desirable to indicate architectural changes, in this case involving the shifting and regrouping of the big columns, which alteration increased the light from the two great courts.

It is fortunate that Mr. Sargent had completed the last of the murals and reliefs and had them shipped before his death and that the same men who installed those he did for the rotunda were available for the placing of these, his last important work.

A list of 30 Sunday lectures, or more properly, informal talks on various art subjects for the coming fall and winter is announced by the Museum of Fine Arts. The series opens Oct. 4 with a talk by Henry L. Seaver, associate professor of English at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on "The French Renaissance: Corneille de Lyon." The other subjects and dates are as follows:

"French Primitives," Ernest L. Major, of the Massachusetts Normal Art School, Oct. 11; "Port Royal and Philippe Champagne," Prof. Seaver, Oct. 18; "Illuminated Manuscripts," Frank H. Chase, Boston Public Library, Oct. 25; "The City of Antiquity: Pausanias and Claude," Prof. Seaver, Nov. 1; subject to be announced, by Joseph Lindon Smith, the artist, Nov. 8; "Le Grande Monarchie," Nantoull, Prof. Seaver, Nov. 15; "Art in Everyday Things," Royal B. Farnum, director Massachusetts Normal Art School, Nov. 22; "The Spirit of Caprice: Watteau and Boucher," Prof. Seaver, Nov. 29; "Decorative Tiles and the Tile Makers of Today," Wil-

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Ilan Hagerman Graves, Dec. 6; Eighteenth Century Sculpture: Pajou and Houdon," Professor Seaver, Dec. 13; a talk on prints, subject to be announced, by Henry S. Francis of the Museum Print Department, Dec. 20; "The Bourgeois Spirit: Chardin and Greuze," Professor Seaver, Dec. 27; "The Gallery of Chinese Pottery," Francis S. Ker-shaw, department of Chinese and Japanese Art, Jan. 3; "The Classic Spirit: Ingres and Gerome," Professor Seaver, Jan. 10; "The Lost Arts," Philip L. Hale, Museum School, Jan. 17; "The Romantic Spirit: Delacroix," Professor Seaver, Jan. 24; "The Nativity and the Epiphany in Art," Dr. William H. Van Allen, Rector of the Church of the Advent; "The Napoleonic Legend: Raffet, Chariot, Messoulier," Professor Seaver, Feb. 7; "The Satiric Spirit: Daumier, Gavarni, Forain," Professor Seaver, Feb. 21; "Terra Cotta Statuettes," William H. J. Kennedy, Dean, Teachers' College of the City of Boston, Feb. 28; "Barbizon: Millet," Professor Seaver, Mar. 7; "Barbizon: Dupre, Rousseau and Corot," Professor Seaver, Mar. 21; "Design in Color," Henry Hunt Clark, Supervisor, Department of Instruction, Museum of Fine Arts; "The J. Pierpont Morgan Collection," Mrs. Florence Paul Berger, General Curator, Wadsworth Athenaeum, Hartford, April 11; "Impressionism and Monet," Professor Seaver, April 18; "Rodin," Professor Seaver, April 25. In addition there are two talks by L. Earle Rowe, Director of the Rhode Island School of Design and Roger Gilman of the same institution, the subjects of which are to be announced later.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURES ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

A free public lecture on Christian Science will be given by Miss Margaret Murray Glenn, C. S. B., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., in Franklin Hall, Rockland, Monday night, Oct. 5, at 8 p. m. Under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Rockland. She will also lecture under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Marlboro, Tuesday night, Oct. 6, at 8 p. m. in the church building, West Maine and Winthrop streets.

Yale Student Earnings Reach High Mark of \$306,243 for Year

Rapid Expansion of Industrial Department Reported
by Director Who Points at Success of Experiment at Ford Motor Plant

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 3 (Special).—Total earnings of 1219 Yale students from term time and summer work secured for them by the university bureau of appointments reached a new high mark of \$306,243.79 this year, says a university statement issued today. An additional \$110,950.15 was reported as earnings from other term time and vacation work secured independently of the bureau, making altogether \$417,193.94 earned by Yale students for the year 1924-25. One thousand, two hundred and seventy-one students registered with the bureau of appointments for term-time employment and 624 for summer work. The net total registration was 34 per cent of the student body.

Scholarships, fellowships and loans throughout the entire university amounted for the year to \$378,357.74, making a grand total of money earned or expenses reduced of well over \$750,000. Of this sum 85 per cent is through the direct or indirect agency of the university.

The industrial department, which is the most recently established department of the bureau of appointments, has had particularly rapid expansion this year. According to the report of the director, Albert Beecher Crawford, the number of seniors registered for industrial placement advice nearly doubled, and the number placed more than doubled similar figures for the best previous year.

Out of 213 seniors registered for permanent employment, 132, or 62 per cent, were placed directly by the bureau. "More firms than ever before," says Mr. Crawford, "sent representatives to Yale to interview seniors, and the average starting salary, \$1450, also reached a new high. With well over 200 seniors registered and twice as many positions offered, it is evident that both undergraduates and their prospective employers are keenly interested in the opportunities afforded through this service, for interviews and conferences are continued."

"This year, with the co-operation of the Ford plant in Detroit, an important and successful experiment was made to develop summer industrial employment of definite experi-

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EUROPE TURNING TO LEAGUE FOR PEACE, SAYS COL. HOUSE

Nations, Building for Future, No Longer Seek Active
Leadership of United States, He Adds—Franco-
German Economic Rapprochement Forecast

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—"Europe, out of its own determination to find peace and to pay a price for that discovery, is building the basis for permanent settlement. And Europe, finding its own way to settlement, is learning to dispense with the help of the United States."

These two facts stand out above others in the present European situation, Col. Edward M. House, explained in an interview. Colonel House has just returned from several months of travel in England and on the Continent. He expressed increased confidence in the restoration of Europe.

"What the United States may do, at home and abroad, is, of course, of concern to European nations," he explained. "But it is no longer the vital consideration that it was when it was believed in Europe that the problems of economic and political rehabilitation were actually matters of American concern. It has taken Europe several years to reach its present attitude of detachment. But now it can be said that the peoples of Europe realize fully that these post-war tasks are their own, and they no longer expect or seek the active leadership of the United States."

Confidence in League
This development, Colonel House pointed out, was particularly apparent in regard to the League of Nations.

"The League of Nations," he said, "is simply not discussed, as a possible agency for peace in Europe. It is taken for granted as the most important international fixture in the world. The only discussions that revolve around the League concern ways and means for making its work more effective. It has actually ceased to be a matter of major concern that the United States is not in the League."

Hindenburg Election
Colonel House was of the opinion that the election of General Hindenburg had proved a source of strength for the Republican element in Germany.

"General Hindenburg," he said, "was looked upon as the last hope of the junkers. The fact, apparent now, that he once elected, General Hindenburg would remain loyal to the Republic, was not reckoned upon, and now, since there is every indication that the President will continue to uphold the institutions of the Republic, the extreme reactionaries and the monarchists have no leadership upon which they can rely."

Despite recent reports that the Conservative Government in England may be facing a crisis when Parliament convenes, Colonel House expressed the conviction that, "unless there is some great national disaster, the Baldwin régime has a long lease of life ahead of it."

There has been much criticism of the settlement of the coal dispute by Government subsidy," he added, "but the national relief that the strike was averted, even at so great a cost, and the tendency of other methods of settlement that have been proposed serve to strengthen the Conservative position."

In Italy, Colonel House found the Mussolini Government solidly in the saddle and he indicated that "in some quarters there is the conviction that Mussolini, who started out as a radical and then swung to the Right, may finally, step by step, carry his Government back to the left to the more liberal policies which, it is said, he has never completely abandoned."

MARKED GAIN IN AUTOMOBILES
Motor vehicles registered in United States during first six months of 1925 totaled 171,716,709, or an increase

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of 13.9 per cent as compared with registration during same period last year, according to Bureau of public roads. In Massachusetts increase in registration during this period was 26.6 per cent, largest recorded by any eastern industrial state, really the largest increase, considering population and total cars with exception of Texas, which has many more cars than Bay State—\$48,661, as compared with 639,315.

TIMBER TRACT SOLD IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Sale of a large tract of timberland in Waterville, to the Woodstock Lumber Company of Boston, which was announced today, opens up a source of lumber supply said to equal if not exceed that in the Beebe River tract which the Woodstock company sold to the Draper Corporation of Hopedale, Mass., textile machinery manufacturers, on May 1.

Erection of a saw-mill and construction of a railroad to the Lincoln, N. H., pulp and paper mill of the Parker-Young Company, the parent concern of the Woodstock, form part of the development plans. A. Brown, general manager of both the Parker-Young Company and the Woodstock Lumber Company is now in Florida where the concern maintains a large plant at Port St. Joe. It will assume charge of developing this new operation upon his return north.

INTERSTATE TRUCK REGULATION SOUGHT

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 3 (AP).—To curb recklessness of interstate trucks and busses and to require them to follow routes prescribed by the state, the Eastern Conference of Motor Vehicle Administrators yesterday voted to appeal for assistance to the incoming Congress. The request is to be that each state be given authority to regulate all motor traffic within it.

The administrators represented the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, the District of Columbia and the Canadian Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Robbins B. Stockel, commissioner of the Connecticut Department of Motor Vehicles, was elected president, and Aaron H. Grout, Secretary of State, of Vermont, secretary.

FORMER BROKER ARRESTED
George F. Redmond of the G. F. Redmond Company, formerly partial payment stock brokers, and Mrs. Grace Lamont, wife of the former president of the company, are under arrest today on warrants charging them with concealment of assets from the trustees of the bankrupt firm. Federal authorities said that the amount of alleged concealed assets would total approximately \$40,000. Harold P. Williams, United States attorney, is investigating the case.

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GREEKS PLEAD LOAN PROMISE BE FULFILLED

(Continued from Page 1)

be fully carried out in justice to all concerned.

The resolution was carried unanimously after a thorough open discussion of the facts of the loan.

Moral Obligation

V. I. Chebites, of Washington, D. C., attorney with inter-department practice, Supreme President of the Order of the Ahepa, in an interview explained the attitude expressed by numbers of these leading Greek-Americans toward the promised loan.

"We feel payment of the entire promised loan is a sacred moral obligation of the United States," he stated. "Changes that later took place in the Greek Government should not affect the obligation of the United States any more than any internal changes of government personnel or policies in this country should make a difference."

"No conditions were given regarding government affairs and personnel when the loan was promised Greece back in war days. Certain services for the benefit of all of the Allies were to be rendered by Greek forces in keeping back the Turks and these services were done in accordance with the agreement."

"Greece contracted obligations with the understanding that the promise of the United States to make the loan would of course be fulfilled. The Greek services were rendered and the loan was never completely advanced by America. The failure to pay seems to be predicated on a false basis."

Mr. Chebites paid tribute to influence of The Christian Science Monitor in international affairs. He said: "We are all deeply appreciative of the profound interest that The Christian Science Monitor has shown in the welfare of the Greek Republic, the Balkans and especially its brilliant services in the interest of Greece. It is encouraging to note that in this Republic a powerful and far-reaching newspaper of international service to mankind. The Christian Science Monitor, takes cognizance of the fact that rights of weaker nations are jeopardized and we are grateful that it is using its influence in publicly defending them."

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explained that foreign newspapers published in the United States are regarded as rendering important public service in helping to Americanize persons of foreign birth while they are learning the English language. Churches for foreign-born Americans gradually are translating the books and other printed matter used in their religious rites into English, he said, and feels that it is only a matter of time until the foreign language will be practically eliminated in print here. This would accomplish one of the cardinal ideals of the Ahepa—to Americanize Greeks who live in this country.

UNION PROPOSES TO DROP ARBITER

HAVERHILL, Mass., Oct. 3 (Special).—It was learned today that the tentative draft of a new working agreement for the shoe industry here, submitted by the district council of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union to the committees representing the various locals at a meeting last night eliminates Edwin Newdick, chairman of the Haverhill shoe board of arbitration, and the statement was made that the union will not consent to any agreement that retains Mr. Newdick.

Mr. Newdick was the union's selection as neutral arbiter when the arbitration board was organized. It was stated that there were no many interpretations of Mr. Newdick's recent decision in hourly rates in wages that the union representatives desired more specific information before action would be taken relative to the acceptance of a peace pact. The union would not consider negotiations for a new agreement until Mr. Newdick had given his decision on the wage scale pending since July and now the union claims that the decision is not specific enough.

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BUFFALO INDUSTRY SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

Iron, Steel and Flour Reported
in Greater Demand

BUFFALO, Oct. 3 (Special).—An industrial improvement of broad proportions is taking place along the Niagara frontier. Many of the principal industries of the region will increase the working forces very substantially this month.

This week marks further increases in pig iron production in the Buffalo district. Between 55 and 60 per cent of the blast furnace capacity of the district is now in operation. Sales have shown marked gain recently and are averaging 25,000 tons a week. This high price of coke and advances in pig iron prices in other producing regions are stimulating demand for iron, it is reported here.

Steel mill operation shows gains of 10 to 20 per cent within the past month. Sales of four and feed also have improved and export bookings of flour have been substantial. Mill operation in this district is averaging 200,000 barrels of flour a week or more than 80 per cent of the capacity of Buffalo district mills.

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LABOR PROTESTS COMPANY UNIONS

Believed A. F. of L. Plans
to Oppose Employees' In-
side Organizations

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 3 (Special).—A determined fight, it is believed, will be waged by the American Federation of Labor against employers throughout the country who are organizing company labor bodies, group insurance, selling of stock to employees, the open shop and similar methods aimed at "making it appear that there is no necessity for workmen forming unions under the American Federation of Labor."

This was forecast here during the annual meeting of the Metal Trades Department of the Federation, which begins its forty-fifth annual meeting Monday. The reference was contained in a report by James O'Connell of Washington, president of the department which has 224,633 members in this country. The report was adopted and the recommendations contained presented to the general convention for action also.

Suspect Ulterior Motives
"The purpose of all these plans," declared Mr. O'Connell, "is to tie the workmen to their jobs and to make them feel that they are a part and parcel of the institution and in reality part owners in the company. In this way, the employers are rapidly entrenching themselves behind many methods to induce workmen to discontinue their membership in unions."

"No power wielded by any recog-

nized authority in the United States." It is declared, "has been so detrimental to the progress and success of the trade union movement, or so effective in retarding our growth as has the issuance of injunctions."

Protest is made against efforts to modify the present Immigration Exclusion Act. "The act was secured only after a tremendous struggle on the part of Labor and its friends," the report declares, "and to permit of a weakening in any way in the present law would be extremely detrimental to Labor, to say nothing of the effect upon the citizenship of our country."

The Automobile Industry
Despite the fact that the automobile industry is one of the largest in the world, "it is without the semblance of an organization so far as union labor is concerned," the report declares. The industry, however, is "so highly specialized as to produce a jumble of jurisdictional claims and disputes that would be almost impossible to unravel," it is stated.

The convention will be asked to endeavor to formulate plans for bringing about some "real organization among the automobile workers of the country," even if it requires organization of a large number of locals.

The non-partisan political attitude decided upon by the executive council of the federation is affirmed in the report, which declares that "it matters not what the politics of a man who is seeking office may be, if he is honest, upright and interested in the progress and rights of the people of the country and has demonstrated that he can consider fairly and treat without bias the rights of labor."

Full endorsement is given to the 40-day union label campaign throughout the country.

A Paris Cause

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Paris, Sept. 21
Special Correspondence.
PAUL BONCOUR was unquestionably the revelation of this year's Assembly of the League of Nations. It is, of course, rather absurd to use the word "revelation," for his remarkable gifts of oratory have been known in France for years. But to the wider world he was comparatively unknown. The name of Viviani, for example, meant something to a hundred people, while the name of Paul Boncour meant something only to one person. Nevertheless, he is the true continuator of the oratorical tradition in France.

There are, among the politicians, four or five really excellent speakers. They are Raymond Poincaré, Aristide Briand, even Paul Painlevé, while Joseph Caillaux can always command attention. But eloquence, such as was cultivated by Jean Jaurès and René Viviani, is now rare, and perhaps Paul Boncour is the only leading politician who is a great rhetorician. But florid and somewhat theatrical as this style of discourse must necessarily be, the speeches of Paul Boncour are by no means empty, as, unfortunately, were too often the speeches of Viviani. They are, with all their ornamentation, filled with facts and with pertinent arguments. Paul Boncour is a Socialist, but he belongs to the extreme right of the Socialist Party and it is probable that he will, sooner or later, quit the party and accept a ministerial or an administrative post. In private life he is a successful lawyer.

Cost of Living Increases
The cost of living in France, according to official figures, continues to increase. These official figures should, however, be taken with a grain of salt, for they include expensive items which do not necessarily fall into ordinary household expenses. Taking the number 100 as representing the cost of living in 1914, the present figure is as high as 570. In June and July there were big jumps of 23 and 15 points. In these calculations 20 general articles of food and 25 articles of a general industrial character are taken.

If one confines oneself to the basic needs of a working-class family of, say, four persons, the figure must be put much lower—namely, at 390. Curiously enough, the provinces of France are often more expensive than the capital. On the basis of a working-class family, such as we have taken for Paris, the cost of living in Marseilles is as high as 435, in Lyons as 420, in Dijon as 420, in Bordeaux as 400, in Rouen as 380, in Nancy as 360, and in Lyons, evidently a happy town, with Mr. Hieron as Mayor, the figures are only 348 francs.

Debt Settlements
There seems to be a general desire to settle the vexed question of debts. Last year German payments were regulated, and this year the United States has come to terms with several of its European debtors, and is now occupied with the problem of the French debt. France has reached a provisional accord with England. Even some of the countries which are debtors to France are endeavoring to make provision for payment. This is notably the case of Rumania. Above all, it is to be noted that the Soviet Government of Russia is making propositions to France after declaring on many occasions that it was not responsible for the debts of the old Tsarist Russia. It should not, of course, be understood that France is likely to receive from its European debtors any considerable sums of money, but it is something that these attempts to liquidate the war should all be made more or less simultaneously. Clearly, 1925 must be regarded as the year of debt settlements.

The Fordney Tariff Law
In certain quarters there is much criticism of the Fordney tariff law, which demands that United States customs officials be given the right to examine the books of foreign firms in their own countries. In the Action Française, Pierre Héricourt exclaims: "Are we no longer masters in our own country?" He gives an instance in which American customs agents entered a shop in the Rue de la Paix, asking for details of a sale made to an American in Paris itself. This firm refused to give such details, on the ground that they were not responsible for the subsequent exportation. The writer affirms that other governments have flatly declined to permit inquiry, but in France an

American agent has installed himself in offices on the Avenue de l'Opéra and on the Rue de Rivoli. It is asserted that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs advises that there is no obligation on the part of traders to give the information demanded, but nothing is said as to what will happen if the required information is not forthcoming. Will objecting houses be barred from sending their goods to the United States? Evidently M. Héricourt goes too far when he suggests that France is thus being placed in a position of economic servitude, but in the interests of good relations it would seem to be desirable to inquire what steps have been taken to come to an agreement with the French authorities on this subject, and how it is contemplated the Fordney tariff law will operate.

The Tax on "Idle Riches"
The new proposal that "idle riches"—that is to say, pictures, jewels, and other unproductive wealth—shall pay a tax, is more and more disliked. The artists declare that it will tend to prevent the sale of modern pictures. After all, a modern picture cannot be regarded as idle capital, for nine times out of ten it is bound to depreciate, and will be worth little except to the owner. Every now and again, the works of a modern painter become extremely valuable. But this is the exception and not the rule. Unless one has extraordinarily good judgment and moreover is aided by a certain amount of what is called good luck, investments in modern pictures are bound to be disappointing. One buys pictures, not in the hope that some day a profit will be realized, but merely because one likes them.

On the other hand, it is pointed out that even before the war, the value of jewels in France was estimated at 5,000,000,000 francs—and by reason of the fall of the franc alone, these jewels should now be worth 20,000,000,000 francs. But apart from this automatic increase in terms of francs, the real value and the quantity of jewels in France have vastly increased. It is probable that there is in France today 40,000,000,000 francs' worth of jewelry. In brilliant society functions there is an amazing profusion of pearl collars, bracelets, pendants, rings, and so forth, set with diamonds and precious stones. A single emerald might easily be worth 1,000,000 francs.

The Question of Patois
Into the realm of politics has entered the question of patois. In France there are a number of varieties of language which are much more than mere dialects—Provençal, in which the poet Mistral wrote, is a genuine tongue, and it would be impossible for the ordinary Frenchman to understand the true patois of Brittany. Now, several politicians are agitating for the inclusion of these local languages in the school curricula of the districts in which they are spoken. The Minister of Public Instruction has flatly refused, declaring that, so far as the State is concerned, there is only one language. The State does not mind the teaching and use of the local tongues but it can take no responsibility for them. It should, however, be noted that they are the object of studies in superior education. Rennes, for instance, possesses a professional chair of Celtic. In secondary education, too, there is an optional course in Provençal in the south, but it is directed by enthusiastic specialists who receive no remuneration.

Immigration and Naturalization
Since France is obliged to encourage immigration, it is only sensible that it should simplify the process of naturalization. A bill has been drafted which is designed to do away with the long and costly routine which must at present be followed. Under it, a foreigner might be naturalized after three years' residence in France instead of 10 years, which the law at present requires.

Further, the right of option shall be abolished for those persons who are born in France of foreign parents. They may, as matters now are, retain their father's nationality when they reach their majority if they so choose. It is felt that such a choice should not be given. French citizenship should be automatic for those who are born in France. Other provisions would reduce the formalities, especially for those who fought with France during the war. The fees are considered to be too high. There is every prospect that the bill will become law.

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IRISH ELECTION STYLED FAILURE

Results Said to Prove Aims
of Constitution Will Not
Be Attained

DUBLIN, Sept. 23 (Special Correspondence)—The result of the first preference votes are now to hand for the election for the Irish Senate, and they make it quite clear that the purpose of the Constitution is not to be fulfilled. These results are preliminary to the ultimate transfers and adjustments by which the final result will be made known, which will not be available for several weeks.

It was the intention of the Free State Constitution that the Senate should be composed of persons of national standing and reputation. The intention was to get away from the local territorial pull, and in this way to get a body that would act as an effective contrast with Dail Eireann, elected as that body is on a strictly territorial basis. The plan was a sound one, but it has miserably miscarried in the result. Faced by a list of 76 candidates, the electors have in every case given their first preference votes to their local candidates, and on the first preference count the candidates of national reputation, but without any particular local claim, have been pressed to the foot of the list.

Bad Weather Affects Vote
This is due mainly to two factors. The drenching rain on the polling day, joined to the general political apathy prevalent in the Free State, had much to do with it. Very few voters turned out to record their votes. That is to say, the very kind of voter who was favorably disposed toward the local candidate, recorded his vote. The more dispassionate voter, whose vote, therefore, would more normally have gone to the national candidate, stayed at home.

The second factor was the huge size of the ballot paper. It contained the names of 76 candidates, arranged in four columns. In many areas voters only recorded their first preferences (their other preferences are not yet available) in the first of the four columns. Apparently they assumed these to be the only candidates, and read no other column. Or perhaps their patience became exhausted by the time the first column had been finished.

Several Unionists Returned
In one or two cases, however, another type of candidate has done well on first preferences. They are those who had some peculiar claim within the larger number of voters, other than a territorial claim. Labor, for example, has returned one of its candidates high in the list. The old Unionists, by voting solidly for their own men, have succeeded in getting several of them high in the list. In fact, the Republicans and many of the old Sinn Fein Free Staters are

already sneering that the election is a Tory and reactionary triumph. The drink trade, also, has carried its two candidates into high positions.

Voters thus appear to have been influenced by interests directly affecting themselves, probably in their confusion before such an array of candidates. The result, however, is that the purpose of the Constitution is undone. Instead of getting a Senate Chamber that will make a decided contrast with the first, a Second Chamber is coming into being that will be, as to the character of its representation, a repetition of the first. That will vitally affect the greatest power vested in the Senate. According to the Constitution, the Senate may, by a three-fifths vote, refer any legislation to the country by referendum.

The election for the Senate has resulted in some curious comedies. At one polling booth, for example, the box was guarded all day, attended by the requisite officials, solemnly sealed, and brought back to the county town. The rest of the journey, with the attending guard, was some £12, in addition to the costs of the polling station all day. But when the box was opened, lo, not a vote was to be found! In several other cases there were only two or three votes. In the majority of cases the costs were ridiculously disproportionate to the results.

The Diary of Snubs. Our Dog



I passed two little girls as I was going over to see Togo this morning and they gave me an awful funny look—Guess it was on account of the red point on my face and neck.

Anyhow I was more anxious than ever to see Togo—I had on idea he might be able to tell me how to get rid of it.

But about all I got out of him was a big laugh—he finally began to see the seriousness of the situation, though, and then he wanted to know if the Boss couldn't get it off.

To be sure he could—with a big scrub brush and a tub of water! I exclaimed, "But he knows nothing about it—keeping out of his sight!"

Well, he said he would think it over and see if he could figure out some way to help me out, but when I left I noticed a suspicious little grin on his face. So I doubt if he realizes how embarrassing the situation really is!

SUNSET STORIES

"Lily-Bet" Changes Homes

PATTIE walked proudly along the driveway in front of her uncle's farmhouse, where she and brother Dick were staying, leading a small white calf. The calf wobbled a little, but followed meekly where Pattie led.

"Look, Dickie!" called Pattie. Dick looked up from his story book. "Oh," he cried, "did Uncle Fred say you might take that calf out?"

"Yes, he fixed the rope for me. And he let me name her, too. I don't just know whether to call her Lily White, or Bouncing Bet—Bouncing Bet's the name of that plinkish flower

that grows by the corner of the shed."

"You'd have to name her after some flower, wouldn't you?" laughed Dick. Pattie's fondness for every kind of flower that grows was so deep as to be something of a joke among her brothers.

Dickie went home for two or three weeks, and when he came back went out to the barn to see the farm animals.

"How's Lily-Bet coming along?" he inquired of Pattie.

"Oh, growing fast! You never saw anything change so. She's getting too strong for me to manage."

"I'll take her out!" said Dick. "She won't get away from me!"

"Uncle's said her," Pattie told him sadly. "Mr. Brown, down the road about a mile, bought her. Uncle's going to take her down there as soon as he can get time."

After a little tussle, Dick succeeded in tying the rope around the calf's neck.

"Now, you open the pen door," he said.

Pattie opened it, and the calf dashed out. She was not wobbly on her legs now. Surprising that her strength could have so increased in such a short time. Dickie was not leading the calf—she was leading him!

Down the driveway they went at a great pace, out on the road.

"Whoa, there—whoa!" shouted Dick, but the calf paid no heed.

Away they flew down the road, the calf racing joyously, Dick having much ado to keep on his feet. A heavy rain had fallen the day before, and the mud splashed as they rushed over the wet road.

Pattie followed as fast as she could run screaming, "She's running away! Oh, stop her, Dickie!"

A man in an automobile turned his machine aside, laughing as he passed them.

A flock of waddling ducks near a farmhouse scattered out of their way, quacking loudly.

Dick was tired, hot, out of breath, but he hung to the rope grimly, determined not to let go. The calf would soon tire herself out, he hoped, but "Lily-Bet" seemed as fresh and joyous as at the start.

"Must have come as much as two miles already!" groaned Dick.

A big white farmhouse loomed ahead. In the doorway Dick saw two men and a little girl.

"Help, help!" he called.

The men ran out, headed off the calf, and Dick's wild run was ended.

But how to get "Lily-Bet" home again?
"Brought me my calf, did you?" asked one of the men. "Kind of a hard job for a boy your size, wasn't it?"

Dick's eyes opened wide, and a slow grin broke over his face.

"Why—you're not Mr. Brown, are you, who bought the calf?"

"The same!" answered the man, surprised in his turn.

Just then Uncle Fred drove up in his automobile. Pattie, anxious-eyed, beside him.

You saved me a lot of trouble, bringing that calf down here, Dick," he said, a twinkle in his eye. "I'll have to give you a quarter for that!"

Mr. Brown's little girl, shyly trying to pat the calf's face, said, "I wonder what her name is."

"Bouncing Bet!" Pattie told her promptly, eyeing the mud-splashed animal. "I've decided that name suits her much better than Lily White."

LEAGUE SEEKS LAW TO STOP VIOLENCE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Legislation exempting the dog from vivisection experiments will be introduced in Congress this winter, Mrs. C. P. Farrell, president of the Vivisection Investigation League, said. The text of the measure is now being prepared and will be discussed at the International Conference for the Investigation of Vivisection here early next month, she added. According to Mrs. Farrell, the aim of her organization is to obtain legislation which will safeguard the dog from inhumane experiments. She said the league hopes to get Congress to enact a bill similar to that enacted by the British Parliament years ago.

The League is to meet Nov. 11 to elect officers, hear reports from delegates and adopt a program for this winter. The meeting will be held in the United Charities Organizations Building in East Twenty-second Street.

NEW CANADIAN MINISTER
HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 29 (Special Correspondence)—N. E. Foster, a former Liberal Premier of New Brunswick, has been appointed to the Federal Cabinet by N. L. MacKenzie King, Prime Minister, as Secretary of State.



San Francisco, Calif.
Special Correspondence

FOR 20 years a man has worked as gardener on a private estate in California. When he applied for work, he owned nothing but the clothes on his back and was seemingly incapacitated by being deaf and dumb, but his honest and faithful services soon made him invaluable to his employer.

He invested his small savings some time later in Imperial Valley land, which, after the irrigation system was brought into that locality, increased many times in value, so that for 10 years or more he has been receiving a comfortable income. He doesn't spend much of his money on himself, however, seeming to be content with his snug room in the garage, and happy in his work among the flowers. But he has discovered another source of happiness. He quietly seeks out poor boys and girls and educates them to be self-supporting. Having had little education himself, his great desire seems to be to spare others similar limitations.

A sunny incident occurred recently in a neighboring city whether this man had gone to attend the wedding of one of his protégés—a young woman who had been enabled through his bounty to earn her own living, and who was now marrying one of her business associates. After the ceremony the bride called the elderly man to her side and, facing the guests, she placed one hand in his, and the other in that of her

husband, and made a touching little speech, telling her friends all that the modest philanthropist had done for her, that indeed this joyous occasion was indirectly due to his self-denial and generous desire to help others.

An interesting phase of the philanthropy is that in the majority of cases the man has assisted to self-support, the money expended has been voluntarily returned, thus keeping the good work in constant motion.

Muncie, Ind.
Special Correspondence
IN A village where strong competition was thought to be necessary, a zealous merchant purchased a delivery wagon and horse. The community was far too small to justify the four merchants having individual delivery wagons, but to compete they were driven to.

It was seen to be a flogging proposition and also was abused, for some customers would order only a portion of the day's supplies and necessitate many deliveries, thus keeping boys and horses on the go much of the time.

One merchant who deplored the situation very much found one day that a neighbor was unable to have his wagon in use, so he offered to deliver his competitor's goods along with his own. The astonished storekeeper accepted the kindness and in a short time the same situation presented itself with another store, and this time the one that had received the generous help offered his wagon. Thus a friendly feeling was restored which has resulted in the merchants evolving a plan of helpfulness to one another and a more consistent service to the public.

As the one who first offered the help said, "There is no reason why we shouldn't help one another. There is plenty for all if it isn't abused."

Motor Busses Now Serve Meals en Route

Passengers From Los Angeles
to San Francisco Have Pullman Conveniences

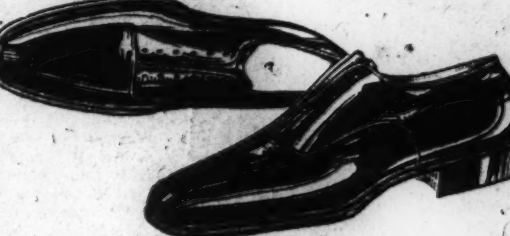
LOS ANGELES, Sept. 26 (Staff Correspondence)—A motor bus which serves meals as it travels has appeared on California highways. Four of the vehicles have been placed on a 14-hour daily schedule between here and San Francisco along the coast route. Their running time is only slightly bettered by the fast trains operating over the same territory.

The new stages are equipped with individual chairs which may be adjusted to a semi-reclining position, a small kitchen with complete culinary appointments, running water, individual electric lights over each pair of seats, and similar conveniences usually found in a Pullman car. Each bus carries a porter who turns chef at meal time and serves orders on a small tray which may be attached to each seat.

Windows are operated by a small crank like those of a private automobile, and may be raised and lowered at the pleasure of passengers. There are several compartments in each bus, with a large one forward and a less spacious observation section in the rear.

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Progress in the Churches

The building and campus of Luther College have been purchased by a single Lutheran congregation of Racine, Wis., and will be used to house a splendid church plant. The new owner, Holy Communion Church, which is a congregation of the United Lutheran Church in America, purposes to use the old college building as a parish house and Sunday school building and will erect on the campus a new church edifice, with accommodations for at least 1000, costing \$150,000 or more.

The college was originally founded and operated by Danish Lutherans of Racine and later was taken over by the United Danish Synod, a nationwide organization. The institution consists of a single, modern brick structure, built at the beginning of the present century, surrounded by a beautiful campus and situated on the highest point of ground in the center of the city. During the war it was sold to a manufacturing company, which used the building as a dormitory for its employees. Under the new regime suitable rooms in the building will be used for classes, convocation hall, dining room, kitchen and gymnasium.

English Methodists are raising the question whether the "three years' system" should continue to be modified by allowing ministers to remain in the same circuit for a longer period. The extension beyond three years was a war-time measure, and it is felt that the growing tendency to resort to it should be carefully watched.

A conference of pastors of German language congregations within the United Lutheran Church in America has been called under the direction of the committee on German interests of that body to meet at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Oct. 20 and 21. Approximately 500 Lutheran congregations in the United States and Canada in which German is used for worship will be represented at the conference, according to the Rev. Dr. H.

Offermann, convener of the committee.

It is proposed to devote three separate sessions to a discussion of matters pertaining to "education," "missions" and "publications," as they relate to German-using congregations of the United Lutheran Church. Among the listed addresses are, one on "Lutheran World Questions," by the Rev. Dr. J. A. Morehead, New York, president of the executive committee of the Lutheran World Convention, and executive director of the National Lutheran Council, and one on "The Kropp and Breklum Institutions," by the Rev. Dr. F. G. Gotwald, York, Pa., executive secretary of the board of education of the United Lutheran Church.

The international committee of the Adult School Union recently brought together, in England forty students and lecturers from Germany, Belgium, Austria, Denmark, Italy, and the United States. Lectures were given on problems of internationalism, danger points in world politics, the League Nations, and the role of England, and separate sessions

were devoted to each of the countries represented.

The London Liberal Jewish Congregation, which has hitherto worshipped at 1111 Street, Hampstead, has opened at St. John's Wood a new synagogue which is said to contain the largest seating accommodation of any Jewish place of worship in England.

General Bramwell Booth, of the Salvation Army, has held in London a series of councils, attended by representatives of more than 30 training colleges, where more than 50 different languages are spoken. The object was to consider further work throughout the world in training young men and women in religious and social service. There are continually about 2500 cadets being trained in the army's colleges in various countries.



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HAND ENGINES IN FAIR-CONTEST

"Tubs" From All Over the East Take Part in Playout at Brockton

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 3 (Special).—Thirty-four of the leading hand engines of New England journeyed to the Brockton fair grounds today on the occasion of "Firemen's Day," the last day of the fair. It was the largest entry list for several years. For the first time in history a New York tub played in this State. It was the Rough and Ready from Greenwich, N. Y., and the men and engine were required to leave on Friday in order to be on time for the playout. Thousands of people lined the streets to witness the parade of the engines, all of which were drawn by hand by the muster companies in full uniform and accompanied by bands and drum corps. The playing commenced at 11 a.m. and lasted until dark. There were 12 Rhode Island machines in the entry list.

One of the biggest departments at the fair, that for pigeons, came in for a lot of attention. This year more than 1700 birds, including 80 varieties, were shown. Experts agreed that the show will vie with any of its kind in the country.

Comment aroused by the splendid exhibition of fruit in the former Thomas W. Lawson riding academy at the fair has resulted in arrangements being made by apple producers for a series of packing demonstrations. The idea is to allow greater competition to the western apple growers, and the Massachusetts Agricultural College and Plymouth County Extension Service will co-operate in this movement.

As part of the athletic program Friday, Brockton High School met the Boston High School of Commerce football eleven in an exciting but one-sided game. Brockton won by a score of 40 to 0.

Battery B of 101st Field Artillery of Brockton won first prize for artillery horses in a special class staged during the Governor's visit. Battery D of New Bedford was second and Battery F of Taunton was third.

Awards of scholarships to the Massachusetts Agricultural College for general excellence by members of the 411 clubs of the State. In judging poultry and garden exhibits were made Friday night as follows: First, Dennet Howe, Amherst, second, Emilio Mastioli of Jamaica Plain; third, Gordon Smith of Sharon; fourth, Anlon Schuls of Jamaica Plain.

Prizes for the best demonstration of farming life by the counties of the State were as follows: First, Hampshire County; second, Norfolk County; third, Worcester County; fourth, Barnstable County.

For the best showing in the poultry exhibits the following were selected as leaders: First, Hampshire County; second, Suffolk; third, Norfolk County and fourth Plymouth County.

CHECKER TAXICAB WAGE PACT SIGNED

Men Resume Driving Under New Agreement

Terminating a strike which has been in progress since Sept. 19, drivers of the Checker Taxi Company returned to work today in possession of an increased wage scale and what they consider improved working conditions. The settlement was reached at a conference yesterday between Frank Sawyer, president of the company, and representatives of the union.

By the terms of the agreement, the drivers will receive a wage of \$4 a day, a nine-hour day and 55 cents an hour for overtime work on the basis of a written contract signed between the executives of the company and representatives of Taxicab Drivers' Union 126.

The drivers, who only became unionized after the strike, were paid a wage of \$3 a day, worked 10 hours a day and received a commission of 20 per cent on all money taken in above the first \$10.

SCHOOL OF RELIGION TO BE INAUGURATED

Nine Churches in Springfield Unite in Project

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 3 (Special).—Nine large churches in the Hill section have combined for the inauguration of a Highland School of Religious Education which will afford a comprehensive plan for expert instruction in the Bible. Sessions will be conducted in the chapel of the American International College. The school will commence Monday, Oct. 26, and classes will be

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Eight Nationalities Represented in These Prospective Junior Work Leaders



Front Row, Left to Right: Livia D'Addario, Frances Francalanza, Mary Metrinko, Mrs. Dora Martin, Director of Social Service Department; Chancellor McGown, Angelina Alaimo, Nina Sablosky, Maria Cassetta.
Middle Row, Left to Right: Paul W. Kieser of Junior Achievement Bureau Staff, Annah Brady, Katherine Kilar, Margaret Marula, Agnes Magyar, Letty Pratt, Lucy Bredice, Anna Ciavarella.
Rear Row, Left to Right: Sylvia Sokolowski, Stella Giesewicz, Charlotte Nicoll, Helen Ghmielewaka, Mary Wrubel, Wilhelmina Cerefin, Caterina Melillo.

conducted Monday evenings for seven consecutive weeks.

The faculty will be headed by Prof. Eugene C. Foster, of Springfield Y. M. C. A. College; Mrs. Lucy Stock Chapin, of Hartford, Conn.; the Rev. Warren T. Powell, of Trinity Church; Rev. J. E. Kroll, of Holyoke, and Henry P. Coor, boys department secretary of the Central Y. M. C. A. To finance the institute stock will be sold at a nominal rate and each subscriber will be allotted a stock certificate entitling him to all the privileges of the school and subject to transfer.

A general session in the early part of each evening, led by Prof. Foster, on "How to Teach the Bible," will be followed by interdepartmental sessions for informal discussion. Each member of the faculty is an expert in some phase of Bible study.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW CLUB PLANS SESSION

Members of the Boston Parliamentary Law Club will hold their first meeting of the year next Thursday afternoon at Hotel Victoria at 2 o'clock. Guests of honor will include Mrs. Frederick G. Smith, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, together with the past presidents, Miss Georgia Bacon, Mrs. Herbert C. Gurney, Mrs. George F. Perkins and Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole. Many presidents and officers from neighboring clubs will also be guests.

Mrs. Wallace Starr King, president, will be assisted in receiving by Miss Marion H. Brazier, founder and honorary president of the club. A feature of the afternoon will be a drill in parliamentary law by members of the club conducted by the new instructor, Miss Beattie M. Page, professor of law at the Portia Law School and special lecturer on law at the College of Business Administration, Boston University.

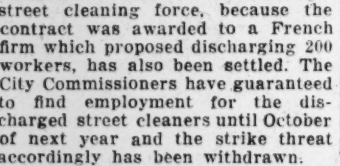
SHANNON LABOR DISPUTE SETTLED

DUBLIN, Oct. 3.—The labor troubles which prevented the scheduled starting of the Shannon electrification project have been settled by the agreement of the former service men to accept the contractors' offer of \$50 a week. In Dublin the threatened strike of the municipal street cleaning force, because the contract was awarded to a French firm which proposed discharging 200 workmen, has also been settled. The City Commissioners have guaranteed to find employment for the discharged street cleaners until October of next year and the strike threat accordingly has been withdrawn.

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Girls Studying for Leadership in Junior Achievement Club Work

Course at American International College Is Undertaken by Twenty-Four Young Women Representing Eight Nationalities

organized among all of the eight nationalities represented in the class. College officials and junior achievement bureau staff members are co-operating in the work. Full college credit will be given for completion of the course, the student being allowed one unit of credit, which represents one full year's work in one subject.

The idea which led to the organization of the class in applied social service work, said to be the only one of its kind in the country, came last summer from Chester S. McGown, chancellor, after he learned something of the Junior Achievement Club work through the achievement training camp which was held in 1924 on the International College campus.

The matter of outlining the course and organizing the work has since been carried on by Mrs. Dora Martin, director of the social service department of the college.

The plan is finally worked out calls for 18 lecture and discussion periods, with required outside preparation, on methods of club organization; 18 double periods of handbook work; 18 double periods of handbook work; 18 double periods of handbook work. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 3 (Special).—A combined theory and practice college course in Junior Achievement Club work, which is being directly applied by the students as they act as achievement club leaders in this city, is being offered this year for the first time at the American International College, as a required course in the social service department.

Twenty-four young women of eight nationalities are enrolled for the work. Achievement clubs are to be for club leaders; a thesis on "Organizing a City Community for Junior Achievement Club Work," and the actual conduct by each student of a junior achievement club in one of the enterprises studied in the handbook classes.

The class lectures are to be given by

by Iven L. Hobson, director of the bureau. Mr. Hobson has had wide experience, in both state and national fields, in directing boys' and girls' club work, and in giving leader training courses in such work.

Handwork classes will be in charge of Carl W. Buckler, assistant director in charge of industries on the bureau staff, and Harry Gay, the bureau's specialist in woodwork. Mr. Buckler is a former state leader of boys' and girls' club work in Kentucky and has conducted many leadership classes in that State. Mr. Gay was until recently a high school manual arts instructor in Waterbury, Conn., where also he was a leader of four achievement boys' clubs.

The handbook classes along home-

making lines are to be taken by Miss Addie D. Root, assistant director in charge of homemaking on the bureau staff. Miss Root, prior to her connection with the Junior Achievement Bureau, became widely known for her constructive efforts along the line of boys' and girls' club work in the State of Missouri.

Four lines of handwork are to be covered in these double-period classes, namely, metals, wood, home improvement, and either clothing or foods.

Each student enrolled for this course is soon to go into a section of the city in which her own nationality is to be found, and there organize through her own efforts a Junior Achievement Club, which she will conduct through the year, applying the knowledge gained at both the lecture and handwork periods.

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PLEA TO DROP LINES IS HEARD

Final Arguments on B. & M. Project Are Made Before Interstate Board

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (P).—Final argument, yesterday, before the Interstate Commerce Commission resulted in the submission of what the Boston & Maine railroad regards as a test question upon the right it may have to abandon very extensive sections of its line in New England.

W. A. Cole, counsel for the road, explained that while the applications discussed today would give the railroad—if granted—merely the right to cease operations on six short branch lines in New Hampshire, aggregating 94 miles of line, it had other applications pending for abandonment of a total of 215 miles of other lines in New England. In addition, the road was studying the earnings of other branch lines, he said, and proposed to seek permission for ceasing operations on these as well, under a plan by which the Boston & Maine Transportation Corporation, which he said was a subsidiary of the railroad, would establish automobile bus lines to replace sections of abandoned line where the action might be held necessary.

Mr. Cole's argument, which was opposed by that of E. C. Niles, special attorney for the State of New Hampshire, and by representatives of the affected communities, rested almost entirely on the financial situation.

The Boston & Maine was said to have lost \$250,000 per year on the New Hampshire lines, and to be losing approximately \$600,000 per year on the branch lines which it will seek eventually to abandon. Mr. Niles argued that the railroad figures had not taken into consideration the earning power of the branch lines as "feeders" to the main system.

ARTS AND LETTERS ELECTION

Seniors at the college of practical arts and letters of Boston University have elected Miss Dorothy Peckham of Newport, R. I., as class president. She was president of her class as a sophomore and president of the college dormitory as a junior. Other officers are Miss Mona Grady of Northfield, Vt., vice-president; Miss Agnes Winn of Woonsocket, R. I., secretary, and Miss Mary Connelly of Brockton, treasurer. Miss Grady is a former secretary of the dormitory, and Miss Winn is treasurer of the dormitory.

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PUBLIC UTILITY MANAGEMENT COURSE OPENED AT HARVARD

Business Executives and Undergraduates Are Enrolled in Study Provided Without Expense Under Bequest of George H. Leatherbee

Emphasizing the view that the administration of public utilities confronts both the Government and the individual with a comparatively new and an increasingly complex problem, the Harvard University school of business administration opened this year its first free course on public utility management.

Designed both to train men for service with public utility companies, and to give a comprehensive study of the control of industry by state and federal regulatory bodies, the course has as its students a large number of business executives as well as Harvard undergraduates. Public utility executives who are qualified by experience and training to pursue the work are allowed to take the course without expense, as provided by the George H. Leatherbee bequest.

Legislative Trends

Prof. Philip Cabot, who with Prof. Theodore H. Dillon is in general charge of the course, emphasized that the issue of the conduct of public utilities, both from the point of view of the private company and of the State, represents one of the most urgent questions confronting business and political science today. "With the increasing complexities of modern society, public utilities are becoming fundamental to the prosperity and progress of the country," Professor Cabot said. "The statutes regulating industry in the various states now have become sufficiently standardized to lend themselves to organized study and research with a reasonable expectation of reaching

significant conclusions both as to the soundness of existing legislation and the trend of the future.

Regulation Favored

"I am of the conviction that wise regulation of public utilities and quasi-public utilities makes for an even greater freedom and opportunity for success than an unregulated industry. It is such questions as valuations, returns, depreciation, rate-making and state regulations governing the companies which will be examined during the year." The course, according to the Harvard announcement, will deal particularly with such public utilities as electric railroads, telephone and telegraph companies, gas companies and private water companies. No textbook will be used, the professors directing the work along the lines of specific cases or problems which arise in particular concerns.

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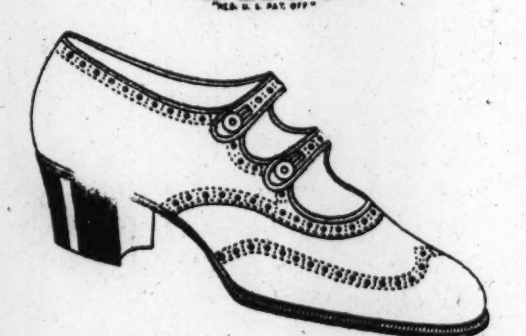
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CORNELL'S CHIEF CONCERN IS CENTERED ON THE BACKFIELD

Rush Line and Fairly Capable Ends, but Backfield
Seems to Lack Speed and Power

The Cornell varsity football situation is gradually taking shape, but Coach Gilmour Dobie is having more difficulty in selecting a first eleven than has usually been the case. He is not so troubled about a line, though with characteristic caution he will not say so. The line forwards are Smith, Moore and Fair. Not as well known as the backs, but they are all

The big problem, and the crux of the situation, this falls in the bucketed. Were it not for underclassmen, the football team would be self the out-of-it at Ithaca would be far from bright. As it is, the underclassmen believe that Dodge is the best player on the team, and even the most enthusiastic hardly as-

expect the development of an eleven-year-old youngster into a varsity wrestler. Through the season undefeated, Trent has won four games. This season was his first.

Although there are some 16 candidates for the end of the year eligibles are considerably smaller. T. P. Pennington, a senior, is the only one coming in with August. Schumacher is a green sophomore; D. S. Courtwright is a sophomore; and L. M. Schreck is a sophomore newcomer. The runners up, Schumacher, for a new

has power, but lacks speed and experience. Some of these backs have been in the varsity line for a year, but a question of selecting the best members of a group of a mediocre squad. One of the seniors, Schumacher, is the varsity unless Dobie is convinced that he is smart enough to play a satisfactory game. Dobie, who has a year is not going to be taken in by a mediocre game as it was last year.

Running back, Schumacher, is a powerful run line, fairly capable end,

but Fennell's superior experience and his willingness to work are big assets.

"At right end the competition is narrowing down to a group that includes the contenders to third-string wingback last season, C. B. Tobin '84, one of the few good recruits available, and H. V. Wakeman '84, another sophomore who has been in the starting lineup. Man sound last fall. Otto and Tobin

but I backed that at the time because as it would have the speed and power necessary to carry along the line, something attack which is Doble's standard. The defense and whose defensive play remains a matter of course.

NEW COACHES TO HAVE FALL ROWING

leading thus far but this position remains open.

Tackles Are Good

There is not much doubt about the tackle. Both of last year's regulars, Capt. Frank Kearney '28, left tackle for two years and one of the best forwards Doble has developed since coming to Ithaca, and S. S. Evans '27, right tackle, are expected to lead the line.

who played a dependable if not brilliant game last season, stand out above the rest. The men most likely to serve as their understudies are D. S. Hill '26, who weighs 370 pounds; I. Schneider '28, a newcomer; A. N. Alrd '27 of last year's varsity squad, and Cyrus Pyle '28, member of the South who assisted Coach E. A.

The Ithacans have once experienced the Emerson Carey Jr. '27, the Hutchinsons won the varsity in two weeks ago won the western junior amateur golf championship. Carey made good last season and he looks to be one of the strong men of the team. At least that is the vacancy caused by the graduation of the

Elaborate Robert Morris '25, the leading candidates are R. H. Munn's '27, who played in several games last year, and Anderson, who substituted for two years and recently elected commodore of the varsity crew.

E. P. MacCaffrey '27, a light, but fast forward, G. E. Clink '26, a green sophomore, and J. J. O'Connell '26, an inexperienced player, are also con-

F. O. Affeld '26, heavy, fast and ubiquitous pivot man for the past two seasons is sure of his place. The best prospects for understudies in this position are Michael Rapuano '27, and H. W. Feight '27, neither of whom knows

The line problem will be one of finding capable substitutes. The first-tring will be dependable, and probably as strong as any Cornell has had in recent years. Kearney weighs about 190 pounds, Carey 185, Evans 85, Munns 180, Affeld 158. There will

Lacks Experience
But behind the line Cornell does lack in experience, in speed, and where speed is present, in weight and power. Some 16 candidates have been

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1925

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EDITORIALS

There will be natural disappointment, both in France and the United States, over the failure of the conferees to reach a final conclusion on the French debt. Yet this outcome might have been foreseen, and the temporary arrangement entered upon by the representatives of the two nations may well form the vestibule through which to approach a more enduring financial edifice.

A Happy Compromise

It is proposed that France shall pay \$40,000,000 a year for five years and that at the close of that period new negotiations shall be entered upon for the funding of the principal of the debt. Naturally, the arrangement is not wholly satisfactory to either party. In five years France will have paid out \$200,000,000 without reducing the principal of her debt one dollar. But, on the other hand, the United States will be receiving during that period a little less than 1 per cent on the French debt, while paying 3 1/2 to 4 per cent on the Liberty bonds from which were derived the funds lent to France.

However far short of the ideal this agreement may fall it is, nevertheless, a compromise which deserves the ratification of both the American Congress and the French Chamber of Deputies. At no time has it been the purpose or desire of the Administration to exact from France more than that Nation is in a position to pay without suffering financial disaster. But as to the measure of France's ability, particularly in the immediate present, there was sharp divergence of opinion. Particularly the politicians and the economists and financiers of the United States differ radically. The publication at the very opening of the conference of the exhaustive report of the American Institute of Economics, which virtually denied the ability of France to make any immediate payments whatsoever, did not make the case easier for the American negotiators, who had been talking of payments at once to the amount of \$130,000,000 a year.

Political adversaries of President Coolidge and Secretary Mellon are already harping on the failure to secure all that the Administration had been demanding. Political enemies of M. Caillaux in France are denouncing his mission as a failure, and forecasting the repudiation of the agreement arrived at. It will be unfortunate for both countries if the issue is to become the football of partisans. Both nations, and for that matter the civilized world, will gain by its prompt ratification.

France will have a five-year breathing spell in which to restore her industry, remodel her finances, discover just how much or how little the Dawes plan is going to profit her, and adjust her expenditures to her income. The United States will receive \$200,000,000, which, had the negotiations utterly failed, would not have been forthcoming. More than that, the United States, as a great exporting country, will benefit by the increased trade resulting from improved conditions in France. In the relationships of nations, quite as much as in those of individuals, what brings to one a blessing is equally helpful to all.

Though already advanced enough in years at the time of the World War to be classed as one of the elder statesmen, the French Senator and ex-Premier, Léon Bourgeois, was yet able to play a rôle in the peace negotiations that may leave more permanent traces than the work of the "Big Four" or "Big Three," to which Areopagus he was not admitted. As a member of the French Peace Commission he was assigned the supposedly subordinate part of giving President Wilson the French cues in the founding of the League of Nations. With such minor details the War Premier, Georges Clemenceau, did not deem it necessary to occupy himself personally.

Undoubtedly it was under directions from the Tiger that M. Bourgeois insisted on a separate military force for the League with powers to go anywhere and enforce its decisions. If such a force had been created, what would have been more natural than that it should have been put under the command of a French general or field marshal, and that its staff would have been trained in the French methods of warfare? With such connections it is easy to see how useful it could have become to the directors of French continental policy, with their headquarters at the Quai d'Orsay. At least it is safe to surmise that the American and British peace delegates foresaw something of the sort and therefore set their faces hard against a League army.

M. Bourgeois was personally devoted to the League idea. During the greater part of his public career he had advocated some form of international organization, had written and lectured on the subject, and when the tremendously powerful American influence was put behind the plan through President Wilson, Senator Bourgeois naturally became its leading French sponsor. Throughout the Peace Conference he labored hard and constantly on the formulation of the Covenant, and though he was not able to get all his pet projects adopted, he continued his loyal co-operation. Few of those who met at the Hotel Crillon to draw up the first statutes knew more intimately the true state of European affairs or foresaw more clearly the probable complications. He also lived long enough to serve as the first French member of the Council and to see how the League functioned in contact with important issues. His faith in its ultimate efficacy continued to the end.

In French domestic politics Senator Bourgeois somehow came to be classed as a Nestor long before his actual years justified it. He had been a member of so many cabinets, belonged to so many distinguished clubs and societies, was esteemed such a learned man and was so well versed in the higher aspects of international affairs that his career was assumed to lie in the distant past. While it became a matter of good form always to consult him, the more practical politicians often ventured to disregard his advice.

Had he wished to assert himself, he could have had the Premiership once more in 1914, but already then he shrank from taking such a heavy responsibility. He generally shared the seats of the mighty, but did not wield the scepter. And yet his ideas and idealism may do more toward shaping the future world than the realism of his more self-assertive associates.

The international obligations on Bulgaria are terribly heavy—too heavy, it would seem, for a weak and small nation to bear. It is wonderful that under the burdens of reparation to the allied powers, made still heavier by the payments which Bulgaria is making or is about to make to her Balkan neighbors, the country is maintaining a semblance of financial equilibrium. The amazing feature of all these obligations is that Bulgaria keeps on paying—on time and in full.

But, heavy as are these obligations, the heaviest is the expense imposed upon the country by the influx of refugees from Yugoslavian and Greek Macedonia, from Thrace and from Dobruja, the former granary of Bulgaria, ceded to her neighbor, Rumania, after the World War. It is possible that the Macedonians are receiving from Yugoslavia and from Greece the decent treatment provided by the League of Nations. But it is quite apparent that the Macedonians do not think so. They are flocking over the mountains, in the utmost need, every day.

The seriousness of the situation is suggested by the fact that the other day the Government received by telegraph from a frontier point the news that 700 men, women and children had crossed from Yugoslavia at that point within the preceding twenty-four hours. It was necessary for the Government to rush to the point of arrival that day food and clothing to prevent a racial disaster. Such groups of arriving refugees are reported in the newspapers every day. It is estimated that 50,000 will arrive during the winter.

These people seem destined to fearful suffering, for Bulgaria has no funds with which to meet their immediate needs or to settle them in the farming occupation to which they are accustomed. She has no funds because she is using them for the payment of her international debts and other obligations. Somehow this tragic need should be met—and at once. If the League of Nations has helped Greece, it can help Bulgaria. And if the League cannot do that, then foreign financial sources ought to help her to meet her bitter emergency. This moment, with winter approaching with its terrors for the half-naked and hungry refugees, is the moment of the tragedy of a brave nation—brave, but in dire need. Cannot humanity do something for heavily burdened Bulgaria?

American or European readers of Canadian newspapers, who have not learned to make allowance for the customary exaggerations of political partisans during a pre-election campaign, might easily gain an erroneous idea concerning the basic economic conditions prevailing in the Dominion. That there are unfavorable features of industry and trade in some regions of Canada may be true, but in comparison with former periods, and, indeed, with many other countries at the present time, the actual situation is by no means so gloomy as it has been depicted. And while the campaign issues of immigration, the railway situation, and the tariff may all have a direct relation to the question of future prosperity, an impartial observer who was familiar with the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial conditions in the various provinces might incline to doubt whether the ills complained of can be remedied by legislation or a change of parties in power.

There seems to be a tendency in all democracies to put the blame for unfavorable industrial or trade conditions upon the existing government, and to magnify the importance of political action in promoting the general welfare. Governments can do something toward establishing and maintaining prosperity, but they cannot overcome the force of economic law, nor accomplish the impossible task of helping a whole people with funds raised by general taxation.

Pre-eminently an agricultural country, Canada, in undertaking to further the prosperity of its chief industry, is in reality grappling with a world-wide issue. Australia, the South African Union, England, and even the United States, are all seeking an answer to the question of how to make the farmers more prosperous, so that they may become larger purchasers of manufactures. Until that problem is solved there can be no general and permanent industrial prosperity.

While many weighty matters were discussed by the American Bankers' Association in its meeting at Atlantic City, N. J., some almost equally weighty matters, in a certain sense, though of a different nature, were considered there by the members of the Association of Bank Women.

For this latter organization very naturally is deeply concerned with the relationship of its members to the main association, and is particularly interested at the present time in the question of how long it will be before they are granted recognition on its national committees. And this question really involves the great issue of women's part in the industrial world, and the problem of the just appreciation of merit independent of sex.

It is not, therefore, a matter of their wanting recognition as a division of the association, for as the women say, why should they ask for such when through the banks with which they are associated they are already members of the association. Rather they want simply the right of members, a prerogative to which they feel that they are inherently entitled. They are

looking toward that day when they will be appointed as committee members and given the opportunity to serve as speakers before the general sessions. And in this connection they are congratulating themselves that they have taken a large step forward in the fact that they have gained recognition by the American Institute of Banking, to the extent of being appointed to its national committees.

Of course the question of the ability of women as bankers does not really enter into the discussions at all. It has been demonstrated beyond dispute that they have ability to hold almost every banking position, from the fact that they have done so successfully; also no one doubts their capacity for hard work in any line of chosen endeavor. Interestingly enough in this connection, one speaker at the sessions made the point that the greatest contest of the women in banking is not with men, but with other women, for, she urged, there are women in the ranks in banking who do not have the ambition to go on up, and the woman who has for her goal the position of cashier has to prove that her attitude is different from these others. In a word, therefore, it would seem that the women have only to wait a little longer before they will see their goal attained, and thereby will have taken one more step in the direction of the complete emancipation of their sex.

Revival of the New England church music of one hundred and more years ago, which certain professional performers speak of having forwarded while on their vacations, must surely produce at least two good results. It must convince Americans of the nineteenth-century that those of the eighteenth-century possessed skill and taste in tone; and it must compel the thoughtful to ponder on the development that modern church music is undergoing. The revival has, indeed, scarcely more than started. But it has gone far enough to prove that music, from the time that the Republic of the United States was instituted, has been an important part of the national experience. Perhaps it will not furnish means of fair comparison of past with present until it becomes an organized movement and a torch held aloft. Nevertheless, it has already thrown out a glare, in the manner of a lamp of the backward light, by which anybody may see a little.

The revival has been incidental, really, to the bringing from neglect of rural meeting houses here and there about New England. Somehow antiquarians found that art had more than one manifestation in the hill communities, and that music was bound up inseparably with architecture. The moment the interior of the old church was put to rights, gallery wainscoting rehabilitated and the pew-door paneling reconditioned, and when things generally were restored to their former appearance, the question of sound arose. To this the answer was the hymn tune, sung by the congregation with support of a few light instruments.

Report says that a psalm-book example of melody and harmony, like "Dundee," on the voices of only as many persons as can be assembled in a meeting house, and on the strings of a pair of violins, a viola and a violoncello, takes a vitality such as it scarcely ever assumes in a modern church auditorium, where the people must compete with an organ of vast, power-made sonority.

In all reason, modern church music must conform to modern measurements, as concert music has to. But without doubt bigness, unless tactfully managed, may turn to rudeness. Loud tone, by whatever means produced, tends to become "white." The tenor at the opera knows this to be the case; the trumpeter in the orchestra knows it. The piano-maker has learned it; the organ-builder is in the way of finding it out.

Possibly whiteness is as appropriate to the church organ stop as it was to the meeting-house claspboard. In any event, yesterday's sound is not lost. It is as simply revived as yesterday's joinery.

Editorial Notes

Although he specifically stated, on arriving back in England, that he did not consider "this the place to talk about prohibition," the fact that Captain Mountford, who organized the "crusade" of the Church Army which has been touring in the United States for the past several months, did, nevertheless, include some trenchant remarks on this subject at that time, really adds to their value. "I would like to say," he declared, in part, "that, from what we saw, it (prohibition) is making a great country greater still." He acknowledged that he had been in houses where they still had intoxicants: "some still have a little," he added, "and some have a little still." But he explained this situation on the ground that it is but natural that the law is abused, "so is the law of honesty." This crusade, by the way, has been described by Lord Daryington, president of the Church Army, as one of the greatest pieces of work that it has been able to accomplish in the past forty years. And certainly if its achievement is to include the broadcasting in England of the truth about prohibition in America, it has not been without purpose.

Miss Wives of Windsor declared in the "Merry Wives of Windsor" that "Here will be an old abusing of God's patience and the king's English." And perchance some may feel that the dictionary of American English which is to be brought out under the scholarly editorship of Dr. William A. Craigie, the editor of the Oxford Dictionary, might fittingly come under the same category. But there are others, and plenty of them, who are more than interested to learn that American influences were making themselves felt on even the king's English as long ago as the eighteenth century, when American words began to supplant others that had been dropped in England in the seventeenth century. Be that as it may, however, the ordinary American can be grateful that he and his speech are to receive such careful attention from so great an authority as Dr. Craigie.

The Friendly Fire

When Prometheus, according to Greek mythology, brought fire to the earth and taught its use to our prehistoric ancestors, I imagine that it was the sight of the leaping, crackling flame which caught their fancy first. It was a thing of such strange beauty, something akin to that glowing, awesome orb that moved across the heavens each day and vanished slowly beyond the rim of their world.

Mentally we might vision that circle of skin-clad ancestors, clustered about the first camp fire, gazing into the flame, while wondering, gurgling speech dulled into silence, the silence that betrayed the waking of imagination. Poetry itself, I fancy, may have been born in that Promethean fire.

Our ancestors no doubt would have discovered in time without the help of Prometheus that heat was an inseparable accompaniment to fire, for an inquisitive member of that circle would certainly ere long have thrust his (or her) finger into that beautiful, gleaming something, but the fire-bringer did not wait for that.

Ever impulsive, but with the best intentions, he must needs plunge into a dissertation upon the utility of the fire he had brought rather than its mere beauty, until one by one the listening circle plucked a brand from the blazing camp and hurried away to test the Promethean recipe for roast dinosaurs.

Not all, however. There still crouched a dreamer, gazing into the flame with crude, half-formed thoughts waking to the mystery of its beauty. This was the poet. And down the ages the poetry in man (and what man of what race possesses it not in some degree?) has ever stirred to the leaping flame or glowing coals of the friendly fire.

Poetic fancy stirs not at all to the heat associated with the fire, nor cares one jot whether the fire produces the heat or the heat produces the fire. In the presence of cold and calories, the hiss of the steam radiator, the roar of the furnace, or even the humble heat of the kitchen range, poetry, denied its inspiring flame, must inevitably dull into commonplace prose. Intensely useful these thermodynamic products, I grant you, but at the same time intensely prosaic.

And this reminds me that my friend Reginald built himself a house in the country. Its exterior was all that could be desired; provided one's knowledge of architectural periods was not too thorough. Reginald himself was pleased with it and estimated that more than a few of his own ideas had incorporated themselves in its planning—which was quite believable.

The interior of the house was pleasing also, and its furnishings delightfully harmonious, but here one saw apparently the guiding hand of Reginald's wife, whose education in the preservation of the utilities had not been neglected.

It was a cold, damp November day when I first entered Reginald's new house, and as he led me from room to room with the enthusiasm of a child exhibiting a new toy, I was struck by the comfortable temperature prevailing throughout, and remarked about it.

"Central heating," said Reginald, "come down into the cellar." Here he proudly exhibited a furnace capable of generating, I forget how many, thermal units per shovel of coal, and then broadcasting said units over all the rooms above.

"Not a fireplace in the house," said Reginald, still more proudly, "not a chimney but the one serving this furnace. No more smoky flues and flying ashes. This is a modern, up-to-date house, from foundation to roof!" So saying, we ascended to the spacious living room with its wealth of books and easy chairs, and here my friend, after an unconscious but futile attempt to look against a nonexistent mantelpiece before an imaginary fire, consulted a thermometer and subdued a frisky radiator that had begun to hiss mockingly.

Seated presently in comfortable chairs, our talk ram-Open spaces for the great exist in New York's buildings in such an uncompromising abundance that they have at last stirred a champion of the shapely front to take up the polished metaphor in their behalf. Periton Maxwell, having by years of editorial pointing trained his finger to land squarely on the thing that is not there in an artistic design, has gone thoroughly over the city with a notebook and a dictionary, and, in a letter to the press, made an accurate and eloquent attack against the emptiness. Niches, he says, when left without their quotas of at least implied fame for appropriate individuals, are "hubs of architectural omission." New York architects, it seems, follow the urge of the Old World masters to relieve the austerity of their walls with ingratiating vacancies; but they are not met, says Mr. Maxwell, by a corresponding urge among the laity to worship their great in marble. His suggestion is that some of the city's habitually donating citizens should appoint themselves to be "fillers of empty niches"; and his suggestion is ably supported, though an eye to future generations prompts the reminder that, for a nation with as many available niches and as few centuries of history, America's great are already rather profusely used.

Without a blare of trumpets, and with his royal and colorful robes exchanged for a suit of somber tweeds in time to meet the immigration officials, a king, a reigning potentate of the Gold Coast of West Africa, Nana Amoah III, arrived here this week. As the ruler of about 40,000 Negro subjects, concerned with growing crops and cocoa, he has come to study the activities of the 200,000 in New York City concerned largely with the production of jazz. He came here from a royal visit to England, where, as a reigning potentate, he was received with full honors and presented with a replica of the gold sword that serves as the scepter of his dynasty.

The solution of the long-standing problem of what to do with so-called radical speakers may soon be solved in New York by the speakers themselves. Negotiations are in progress on the part of the American Fund for Public Service, an institution of advanced thought, for the purchase of a local radio station. With this it is pointed out, any speakers desiring could be allowed to talk to the air without undergoing the censorship enforced at other stations. What becomes of some of the speeches after they "get the air" is a matter that if left discreetly uninvestigated might make the radio as efficient a means for handling fiery topics as the insufficiently used waste-basket.

The riotous kaleidoscope of colors and figures that appeared on women's dresses last spring seems to have been only a beginning. Under cover of the plain greens and blues being sold for fall and winter, the designers are planning for next spring an explosion of modernistic shades and shapes beside which this year's outburst will be remembered only as a faint puff. A newly developed process for obtaining "degrade prints," by which the color can be graduated off to make fantastic designs of bubbles, clouds, dishboards, emeralds, or rubies, and another group of impressionistic monkeys, of sailboats and lighthouses, and still another group of mosaics and cameo effects, were put out for early showing by a fashionable company here this week, and achieved the initial success of drawing from the hardened eye of the professional artist at least one rap and several blinks. The early bird does not always catch the worm in style offerings, of course, but in this modern day it has a fairly good chance if it is both early and sufficiently bizarre.

The rubbish content of that much-maligned individual, the "average New Yorker," has been assayed by a business association's committee on waste disposal, and found to reach annually nearly one ton. The city as a whole, it was found, produced in 1924 a total of 1,131,864 tons of garbage, 214,851 tons of ashes, and 495,000 tons of general rubbish, which, altogether, made 1,650 pounds per inhabitant. These supposedly intimate domestic details have been brought to light by the irrepressible statisticians in the interests of the literally burning topic of disposal. The ocean, unfortunately, has proved itself a restless receptacle, and notwithstanding all the precautions taken to tow the barges far out, it has been possible, even, at times, inescapable, for the citizens to go to the beaches and meet the contents from their own and others' ash cans coming back. The demand for more incinerators, in fact, has become so

bled mainly around the new house until, this subject being exhausted, conversation lapsed, and the advent of Mrs. Reginald and the maid with light refreshments found us dangerously near the bored stage.

Then with the help of our hostess the lagging speech received an impetus, but it proved but temporary. Conversation lapsed into dull commonplace. A feeble attempt at witicism on my part reacted like a damp squib, and an anecdote of Reginald's rambling to its close with a blunted and ineffectual point.

Something was out of joint. Something was lacking. I was puzzled, until suddenly from out my mental storehouse, where forgotten scenes and experiences stored themselves away, memory screened a picture. It was that of a motor caravan camped for the night in the wilds of northwest Scotland, miles upon miles from anywhere, and—someone had forgotten the matches!

In a little circle we sat munching cold viands, while in our midst stood a large thermos flask, the contents of which contributed the only part of our meal having any semblance to heat. I remembered that in an attempt at jollity we called the thermos flask our "camp fire," but the jollity was feeble and forced, and we soon crept away to our blankets as the night air chilled.

I chuckled inwardly as I recalled the scene, for I now remember what was lacking in Reginald's new home—someone had forgotten the matches! Despite our comfortable surroundings, we were enjoying an afternoon meal before a "thermos flask," which again hissed mockingly from a corner.

How forcibly the room was begging for a cavernous fireplace wherein a massive log should flame between the great iron firedogs, and the spark-laden smoke rushing upward would meet and wrestle with the descending wind until the "great throat of the chimney laughed!" Ah, before such a fire feeble witicism would strengthen and talismans gain their points!

Some of us were my long-delayed, but ever-expected "ship comes home," it shall venture no more in daring quests on uncharted seas. In the peaceful homelands harbor its torn sails shall be hauled down and its brine-soaked timbers given to the ax and saw. Then shall I

Build me a house in the countryside Where the winter remembers to come.

The architect, void of imagination, perhaps, may insist on adding a contraction of pipes and gauges in the depths below, and this hideous contrivance may expend its hissing heat through dozens of "thermos bottles," it may even warm my prosaic body, but never shall it fire my imagination.

But argue as he may, this master of the blue prints, my command at least shall be obeyed, and a mighty fireplace will cavern a wall in the great living room. There on the hearth, full five cubits wide, shall blaze my good ship-log, crackling with the blue-green-gold flame that betrays the kiss of the sea.

Easy chairs and books shall not be wanting there, nor the family group, with their backs to the presence of the faithful four-footed member who stretches himself upon the rug and gazes with us into the heart of the salt-painted flame. And as the fire softens into glowing embers each shall find therein the picture his fancy dictates.

Pictures in the fire! The plumber with all his modern art fails to produce the crudest daub. His background of piped calories gives forth no romantic coloring. No chord of fancy vibrates in harmony with thermodynamics. But how countless the poets inspired by the open fire, how endless the scenes portrayed by painter-conquistadors, according to a statement from Arthur E. Chew, a New York export manager who has recently been to see, are planting trade-marks amply fertilized with appropriate advertising in most of the countries of Europe. Familiar American specialties, he says, may today be found in Holland, Germany, France, Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, looking and feeling the same as at home, though sounding entirely different. The ease of the conquest, of course, in view of the extensive preparations by the "movie," might have been expected, for who could resist at least one try at some of the things on which the old American agility is built? There is more than patriotism, too, in the hope that the conquest will continue, for if the familiar sales organizations can be kept occupied abroad, the overworked customers here in the United States may at last be left to the enjoyment of the few things that have had time to become comfortable.

The Week in New York

New York, Oct. 3.—lively that it is one of the issues on which several candidates in the present mayoralty campaign are out-promising each other.

America's new frontier is the Old World. Accepting the tacit, though none the less evident, axiom of the new generation that "what follows the movie," this country's conquistadors, according to a statement from Arthur E. Chew, a New York export manager who has recently been to see, are planting trade-marks amply fertilized with appropriate advertising in most of the countries of Europe. Familiar American specialties, he says, may today be found in Holland, Germany, France, Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, looking and feeling the same as at home, though sounding entirely different. The ease of the conquest, of course, in view of the extensive preparations by the "movie," might have been expected, for who could resist at least one try at some of the things on which the old American agility is built? There is more than patriotism, too, in the hope that the conquest will continue, for if the familiar sales organizations can be kept occupied abroad, the overworked customers here in the United States may at last be left to the enjoyment of the few things that have had time to become comfortable.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain solely judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"The Problem of Wealth Transfer"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: After reading the editorial in the Monitor on "The Problem of Wealth Transfer," it was plain that even after an agreement on amounts had been reached between the nations, the problem was far from solved. The thought came to me that it might be possible to arrange for the partial payment of the international debts through the merchandising of tourist travel. When an American, or any person living in the United States, for instance, wishes to travel in France or any other country, he may deposit a certain per cent of the money he expects to spend in his local bank to the credit of the United States Treasury, and receive in return certificates for like amounts to be collected in one or more countries from banks authorized to accept these certificates and pay the cash or its equivalent to the holder. For instance, a man expects to spend \$2000 in France, and \$2000 in another country. Let him deposit the required percentage of that amount with his local bank, payable to the United States Government, and take demand checks or certificates to be collected when he arrives abroad. The amount paid to the United States Government would be credited to the respective countries on account.

In that way a certain amount of cash could be realized and a proper amount of goods arranged for without having to overload American markets and disable the producing capacity of the United States. Even a discount for cash could be made to other nations and the American Nation be better off than under present arrangements.

I can see no reason why the United States should agree to a lot of complicated merchandise exchange and transfers that might dwindle to almost nothing in its favor—and call a debt paid. It should get what is agreed upon as owing to it or else make a present of the amount, without a pretense of receiving something when it is not doing so. N. R. S. Santa Barbara, Calif.

"Fundamentals in China's Case"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In your editorial on "Fundamentals in China's Case," you say that at present "only the existing system of extrajurisdictionality can guarantee either personal justice or commercial security." The Chinese, on the other hand, declare that they do not get justice before the foreign courts, and that, as a rule, when a Chinese is killed by a foreigner, the slayer goes scot free. In short, while most of the foreigners think that they cannot be secure unless extrajurisdictionality is continued, most of the Chinese are convinced that they themselves cannot be secure until extrajurisdictionality is abolished. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL. Dorchester, Mass.